

'Israel to quit W.Beirut by weekend'

WASHINGTON (R) — Israel has told Lebanon that it plans to withdraw all its forces from west Beirut by the end of this week, the Reagan administration said Wednesday. White House spokesman Larry Speakes told reporters that some Israeli units already had left the Lebanese capital. At the State Department, spokesman John Hughes said there was a continuing withdrawal of Israeli forces from west Beirut, but he emphasised that the United States wanted an immediate pullout. He said the Israeli forces had given the Lebanese army a "departure plan which would have the Israelis out of west Beirut by the end of the week." Asked if this would satisfy the U.S. call for an immediate pullout, the spokesman replied only that "it is obviously movement."

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جوردان تايمز يومية مستقلة تحت إشراف مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الراي"



'Eid holiday starts Sept. 27

AMMAN (Petra) — All government departments and public institutions will be closed between Monday Sept. 27 and Friday Oct. 1, on the occasion of 'Eid Al Adha (the feast that comes at the end of the Muslim pilgrimage to Mecca), a statement, issued by the prime minister's office said Wednesday. The statement added that all offices will resume work on Saturday Oct. 2.

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King explains concept of Palestinian, Israeli states

'Fez proposals conform to the only legal foundation for Mideast peace'

AMMAN (J.T.) — The proposals put forward by the 12th Arab summit held in Fez, Morocco earlier this month address the Middle East conflict in terms of the only legal foundation for the existence of Jewish and Arab states in Palestine as laid out in the (United Nations) Partition Plan of 1948. His Majesty King Hussein said Wednesday.

In a simultaneous interview with the Washington Post and the Financial Times published Wednesday, King Hussein said that the 1948 plan referred to the creation of a Jewish state and an Arab state, the Fez plan has clearly defined the terms of a just and durable peace in the Middle East based on a Palestinian state and an Israeli state and the rights of all to live in peace and security in the region. Commenting on the massacre of Palestinian refugees in west Beirut last week, the King said that the U.S. has a direct moral responsibility towards what happened and that the indignation expressed by Washington in reaction to the killing reflects its awareness of such a responsibility.

The following is the full text of the interview:

Question: What is your reaction to the massacre in Lebanon? Do you think the Begin government was directly responsible and has it affected your willingness to hold negotiations?

Answer: It's extremely shocking, stunning. It's caused not only myself but all the people of Jordan and throughout the world that emotion. I believe it is sadly similar to other massacres and other tragedies that this area has lived through. The prime minister of Israel now was responsible directly for carrying out the massacre at Deir Yassin. We have evidence that it was planned for the purpose of frightening people out of their homes and their land. Gen. Sharon, the minister of defence in Israel, first came to the limelight in terms of his career as the leader of Unit 101 and one of its first actions was a similar action against the village of Qibyah in the early 50s. I walked through the rubble and the ruins and saw the atrocities committed against innocent people there, myself, and the memory is very much in mind and the horror of it all. And now it has happened in Beirut.

I believe that the architects are the same, the people who executed this action are members of the same school of terrorism and I believe the objectives were two-fold. One, to create a situation that would again frighten people into leaving once more from where they had been, involuntarily, and over many years. And secondly and particularly in the wake of a new United States stand and the beginning of movement for the establishment of a just and durable peace to detract from the credibility of the word and the commitment of the president of the United States and the United States administration.

When the Palestinian fighters left Lebanon as a result of the admirable efforts of Ambassador Philip Habib there were assurances and guarantees made by the United States on the safety and security of those left behind.

ind, men, women and children. And yet this massacre has occurred. It seems to be aimed at Arab public opinion to force them to a negative attitude towards the United States in terms of the credibility of the United States and any commitments they make, as has been the case in the past, or of any efforts for the establishment of a just and durable peace. This is the scope of what has happened.

Q: Has this changed your mind about the possibility of holding negotiations with the Begin government?

A: I've never had any idea of holding negotiations with the Begin government based on what I've seen, what we have lived through in this area, of their attitude throughout, of their actions in the occupied territories—Jerusalem, the Golan, the West Bank and Gaza in particular, settlement policy, repression in terms of driving people out of their area. In any event, they have made it clear time and again that Jordan is Palestine, in their view, and the territories under occupation are theirs. So there has never been any room to consider involvement in any negotiations.

If we refer to Camp David, we were not a party to it.

We were never consulted. We were never involved. We did not accept the role that it specified for us. But on the other hand, we met at Fez recently and after many months of hard work, if not years, we have achieved an Arab consensus on what the minimal and the maximal position is pertaining to the foundations upon which peace can be established in this area.

And if you take all the eight articles, you will find that it really has two elements.

It speaks of return of Arab sovereignty over all territories occupied in June 1967, in other words (U.N.) Security Council Resolution 242, Arab sovereignty over the Arab part of the city of Jerusalem. But at the same time, it deals with the rights of all believers of the three great monotheistic religions.

And on the other hand, it addressed the problem in terms of Palestinian rights and Israeli rights based on the only legal foundation for the existence of Israel, the concept incorporated into the (U.N.) Partition Plan of mandated British Palestine in terms of a Jewish state and an Arab state and now we are talking of an Israeli state and a Palestinian state and the rights of all to live in peace and security.

Q: Do you think that it amounts to the recognition of Israel, particularly Point 7?

A: To my way of thinking, it certainly does. It defines which Israel we are talking of, recognising and this has always been a question that we have posed—which Israel? Israel as it stands now or Israel that the world feels should be recognised in terms of Israel of pre-1967?

Then, this process at Fez was really an evolution of an Arab position that finally brought us to a consensus. I believe that it is a positive step if you consider the Arab World such as it is, with its different approaches to the problem, distances from the immediate problem (and) influences that affect decision-

makers in the different states.

It's not an easy task to have achieved what we have achieved. But I believe that we have for the first time something that we can present to the world and which I believe is recognised as a just and constructive approach and meets the approval of the majority within this world.

One other area which is the subject of constant discussion—Jordan-Palestine. I believe that in this area, again, we would like to regard it as a matter that concerns Jordanians and Palestinians primarily and not even to the same degree Arabs, let alone any within this world. And for a period of time, there has been discussion on formulating a framework for the future relations between Palestinians and Jordanians.

We believe that Jordan and Palestine in terms of what happened in 1951 and throughout pre-1967, pre-Rabat, post-Rabat in a de facto fashion is the unity of people facing a common challenge and a common destiny, the relations of the members of one family and probably the most successful attempt at Arab unity since the Arab Revolt.

But nonetheless, it has been questioned time and again and we committed at Rabat to recognise the PLO as the sole, legitimate representative of the people of Palestine. Neither the PLO nor the rest of the Arab states have indicated they wish us in Jordan to do anything else at this stage. Things stand as they are. But the PLO and Jordan feel that it is time that we formulated our relations and since we are here in Jordan so sensitive to the issue of self-determination under the conditions of freedom we feel that once and for all if we succeed in putting together this concept and then announcing it to the world, it will have to be followed at a suitable time and under suitable conditions by a plebiscite.

Both Jordanians and Palestinians can approve it or otherwise, so that at no stage after that will any cast any doubts as to what this means and hopefully it will be a model for others to follow in the area as a whole. So that is the Palestinian-Jordanian dimension.

And then the American initiative. We would have wished, and we worked all along, for an international conference. But this has occurred now. I have described it as a very courageous stand. I believe it has many positive elements. It has some negative elements. It has some vague elements. I'll give you an example.

When we speak of 242 and after all we formulated with the U.S. in 1967, or if the Americans speak of 242 in all its aspects as being the foundation of Camp David, there is a contradiction between that and what happens in terms of Camp David. Two hundred and forty-two speaks of the inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by war; 338 and on to Camp David and we see a totally different situation where we see the Israelis allegedly have the right to discuss sovereign matters that are none of their concerns or imm-

(Continued on page 3)

Widespread Arab demonstrations rock occupied territories

2 key Israeli figures resign; Begin averts coalition collapse

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin saved his government from collapse Wednesday despite a revolt among his coalition partners over the Beirut massacre.

A cabinet minister and the chief administrator of the occupied West Bank resigned over Mr. Begin's refusal to order an enquiry into the massacre of Palestinian refugees in camps in west Beirut last weekend.

Israel has maintained that its troops were not aware of the massacre much longer after it took place and blamed the Lebanese right-wing Falangist militia.

And Arabs throughout Israel and the occupied territories staged their most widespread demonstrations and protests against the carnage.

Mr. Begin's government was seriously threatened during an emergency Knesset session that followed reports of Israeli complicity in the killings.

The Labour-led opposition tabled a motion demanding that a state commission of inquiry be set up immediately, and some members of the coalition threatened to support the call.

But Mr. Begin apparently persuaded them to change their minds during a one-hour recess.

Then, in what amounted to a vote of confidence in the government, the motion was defeated by 48 votes to 42.

The revolt was threatened by the National Religious Party

(NRP), the biggest group in the five-member coalition after Mr. Begin's Likud, and by the smaller Tami Party.

Interior Minister Yosef Burg, the NRP chief, told Reuters after the session that his party had accepted an assurance by Mr. Begin that proposals for some form of investigation would be finalised in a few weeks. This was the position adopted by the cabinet at a special session Tuesday.

But as the stormy Knesset debate was in progress, Energy Minister Yitzhak Berman of the Liberal Party told reporters he had handed in his resignation.

Shortly afterwards a government spokesman said Prof. Menachem Milson, head of Israel's civilian administration in the West Bank, had also quit.

The official reason was Mr. Begin's refusal to launch a full inquiry into the massacre. But Mr. Milson was also reported recently to be at odds with Defence Minister Ariel Sharon over Israel's policies in the occupied territories.

Sharon's admission

Earlier, hawkish Defence Minister admitted for the first time that his commanders had allowed Lebanese Falangist militiamen

into the refugee camps in the southern suburbs of Beirut last week.

But he said it had been on the strict understanding that they were to fight Palestinian fighters and to spare civilians.

"The minute doubts arose about what was going on in the camps, the commander of the northern command took immediate action to stop it," he said.

This statement conflict with numerous reports by the normally well-informed Israeli media that Israeli commanders knew about the mass killings at least one day before sending in troops to halt the massacre.

Mr. Sharon, repeatedly interrupted by the opposition, said Israel sent the Lebanese militias into the camps to chase Palestinian fighters out of hiding. Israel wanted to prevent further casualties among its troops, he added.

Cabinet sources said Mr. Begin told his cabinet Tuesday that agreeing to an investigation into the massacre would be tantamount to an Israeli admission of responsibility for the crime.

Mr. Peres, a former defence minister in a Labour administration, opened the debate with a scathing attack on the government.

"Whose idiotic idea was it to send the Falange into the refugee camps?" he shouted. "You don't have to be exceptionally wise, it's enough to be a village policeman, to know what the consequences would be... a decent government would have resigned."

'Israelis will pay the price for massacre'

PARIS (R) — The Paris representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) said Wednesday that the PLO would avenge last week's massacre of refugees in Beirut and that the Israeli army was responsible for the bloodshed.

In an interview with the French domestic news agency Agence Centrale de Presse, the PLO spokesman Ibrahim Souss said: "The PLO will avenge the martyrs of Sabra and Shatila but without killing children, women and old people as the executioner (Israeli Defence Minister Ariel) Sharon had done."

"The Israeli army is responsible for these massacres. It, and the Israeli government, must pay the price for them."

IPU calls for Israeli pullout from Lebanon

ROME (R) — The 98-nation Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) Wednesday approved a sharply worded condemnation of Israel and demanded an immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Lebanese territory.

Delegates attending the union's annual conference of parliamentary deputies here passed the resolution a week after an impassioned plea by Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat to the conference to set up a war crimes commission to investigate Israeli actions in Beirut.

Although the non-binding motion made no specific mention of war crimes it called on the union to investigate the bombing of Lebanese residential areas, schools and hospitals, and the massacre of women and children.

It also called for Israel to release all Palestinian prisoners, demanded an end to United States military and economic aid to Tel Aviv, and an Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied since 1967.

Membership of the union, which is open to all countries with elected assemblies, ranges from the United States to the Soviet Union and is heavily dominated by developing countries.

Lebanon awaits multi-national force

BEIRUT (R) — The Lebanese army took over control of some parts of Beirut from Israeli forces Wednesday as residents anxiously awaited the arrival of French, Italian and U.S. troops, returning to the city to protect civilians after last week's massacre in Palestinian refugee camps.

Lebanese regular soldiers appeared at the Murr Tower, an unfinished 30-storey block in the city centre which the Israelis took over from Lebanese police when they invaded west Beirut last week.

Lebanese soldiers also set up roadblocks closing off the dev-

astated commercial centre and the road through the port of Beirut as local radios reported a plan had been agreed under which the Israelis would gradually hand over their positions.

The Israeli presence in Beirut has thinned out greatly since President Reagan called for an Israeli pull-out following the massacre of civilians in the Sabra and Shatila camps by rightist militiamen.

But three Israeli Merkava tanks and several armoured personnel carriers were still grouped around the office of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in

central Beirut. Similar concentrations held other key points. The first units of the 3,000-strong multi-national force were expected to arrive Thursday, when Lebanon was also due to have a new president.

Amin Gemayel was elected Tuesday with broad Christian-Muslim backing following the assassination of the previous president-elect, his controversial younger brother Bashir. Mr. Gemayel was due to be sworn in at a military college outside Beirut Thursday for a six-year term.

Arab foreign ministers condemn U.S.

TUNIS (R) — Arab foreign ministers holding an emergency session overnight and early Wednesday said the massacre of Palestinian refugees in Beirut was only possible because of United States "material, moral, military and political support for Israel."

The special Arab League council meeting, requested by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), issued a final resolution Wednesday afternoon.

The conference failed to agree on concrete steps other than a collective protest by Arab ambassadors to Washington and a warning that U.S. persistence in "supporting Israel's war machinery" could only undermine the credibility of its policy.

Both Libya and Syria rejected

the final resolution.

Apart from condemning the United States, it said the ministers decided to give emergency aid to the PLO, supported Lebanon's call for a return of multi-national forces to Beirut and announced that Sept. 17—the day when the massacre was reported to have begun—would be a day of mourning in the Arab World.

The ministers also decided to work for the exclusion of Israel from the United Nations. PLO demands for economic sanctions, including cutting down Arab oil output, were dismissed by some states such as Sudan and Jordan. They felt the Arab World should leave the door open to dialogue with the U.S. because it had signalled a more balanced Middle

East policy, conference sources said.

An Iraqi proposal temporarily to recall Arab ambassadors to Washington appeared at one point to win favour from most delegations but Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam insisted that Arab states should only sever relations with Washington, the sources said.

His position was supported by Libyan External Liaison Secretary Abdul Ati Obeidi who said he would walk out if the ministers did not decide to break off relations with the U.S.

Conference sources said a number of delegations displayed obvious disappointment at what they regarded as lack of concrete reaction to the massacre.

King cables good wishes to S. Arabia

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday sent a cable of good wishes to King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia on his country's National Day.

In his cable King Hussein wished the Saudi leader health and happiness and the Saudi people further prosperity and progress.

Peace force heads for Lebanon

NAPLES, Italy (R) — More than 1,800 U.S. Marines aboard five troopships left Naples, Wednesday morning to form part of a second international supervisory force in Lebanon prompted by the massacre of Palestinian refugees last week.

The U.S. Sixth Fleet Marine Amphibious Unit, carrying its own helicopters, aircraft and supplies, was due to arrive in Beirut probably on Saturday, officials at fleet headquarters in Naples said.

The U.S. contingent was slightly larger than the 1,800-man force which set sail at the end of August, and which put 800 Marines ashore to supervise the evacuation of Palestinian forces and Syrian soldiers from Beirut.

This time as many as 1,000 U.S. troops may land in Lebanon, reflecting the deterioration in security since a first multi-national force withdrew in mid-September, U.S. military sources said.

A reinforced Italian contingent of about 1,000 men will arrive next weekend in Lebanon. A Defence Ministry spokesman in Rome said Minister Lello Lagorio would announce their timetable and other details in a statement to parliament Thursday.

French troops also headed for Lebanon to form part of the force.

Some 350 men, the first of three French contingents totalling 1,100 men, flew from the southern city of Toulouse to Larnaca in Cyprus and were due in the Lebanese capital Thursday, the Defence Ministry said.

Mubarak holds Israel responsible for massacre

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak Wednesday held Israel responsible for last week's massacre of Palestinians in west Beirut.

"We consider Israel responsible for these atrocities which have been committed under its occupation of the city and within sight of its troops," Mr. Mubarak told the annual congress of Egypt's ruling National Democratic Party.

He accused Israeli forces of providing weapons and equipment which he said he been used in killing old people, children and women. Egypt has already recalled its ambassador in Israel, Saad Murtada, in protest.

President Mubarak said events in Beirut had vindicated Egypt's opposition to the evacuation of Palestinian forces from Beirut last month in the absence of a framework to solve the Palestinian problem.

Iraqis raid Iranian targets

BEIRUT (R) — Iraqi planes bombed military targets in five Iranian towns Wednesday, the Iraqi News Agency said.

It said the raids were on targets in Ilam, Gilan-e-Gharb, Sar-e-Pol-e-Zahab, Sumar and Mehran, all in west Iran, and military concentrations elsewhere.

Quoting a military spokesman, it said the aircraft scored direct hits and inflicted additional casualties on the Iranians.

The spokesman said Iraqi planes also staged what it called "warning raids" on Hamadan and on Qom and Kermanshah.

An Iraqi jet-fighter broke the sound barrier over Tehran as thousands of Iranians were taking

part in marches marking the second anniversary of the Gulf war, the Iranian news agency IRNA said.

IRNA said the Iraqi aircraft, a MiG 25 fighter-bomber, roared over the Iranian capital early in the morning but was driven off before carrying out any raid.

The Iraqi News Agency also said Iranian artillery shelled three Iraqi towns, causing some damage.

Quoting a military communique on operations during the last 24 hours, the agency said the Iranians shelled Khanaqin and Panjwin in north-east Iraq and Basra to the south.

Honduran hostage crisis unresolved

SAN PEDRO SULA, Honduras (R) — Leftist guerrillas holding businessmen and two government ministers in this northern city released another hostage Wednesday as intermediaries continued efforts to free the rest.

"The talks are advancing in a positive manner and it is possible, God willing, that a solution could be reached by Friday," San Pedro Sula Bishop Jaime Bruffau told reporters.

The bishop, one of the intermediaries who have been talking to guerrillas since Saturday, would give no details of the government's response, to guerrilla demands for the release of 70 alleged political prisoners.

Euro-parliamentary team plans to visit Jerusalem

BRUSSELS (R) — The European parliamentary committee on relations with the Israeli Knesset plans to visit occupied Jerusalem in November, despite objections by two members, parliamentary sources said.

The committee is to seek a final decision from the European Parliament's bureau on Sept. 30.

At a committee meeting Tuesday, most members supported the view of Chairman Tove Nielsen (Danish Liberal) that the massacre of Palestinian refugees in Beirut should not stop an exchange between the democratically

elected parliaments. Italian Communist Anselmo Gouthier walked out, saying the trip should not take place so long as Israeli forces were in Lebanon.

French Socialist Gisele Charzat suggested that European parliamentary exchanges with Israel and with neighbouring Arab states should be suspended for a few months.

The Union of European Community Socialist Parties has called for the immediate withdrawal of all Israeli forces from Lebanon and the resignation of the Begin government.

Israeli soldiers have not stormed Arab Bank offices in Beirut

The Lebanese French language newspaper L'Orient Le Jour has published the following denial of a previous statement it published in connection with the Arab Bank Ltd. in Beirut:

The Arab Bank management in Beirut has denied reports published two days to the effect that Israeli soldiers had entered the bank's offices located at Riyad

Sulh street and had stolen some of the bank's official documents.

The Arab Bank management in Beirut described the report as totally unfounded and said that at no time did Israeli soldiers enter any Arab Bank office in Riyad Sulh street or any other place in Beirut. It said that official files are preserved in a very safe place which only bank officials have access to.

هولاء من الأصل

FEATURES

Recession hits Nordic nations

By Michael Metcalfe
Reuter

STOCKHOLM—The five Nordic nations face a turbulent period in the early 1980s as their governments struggle to resolve the economic dilemma of high spending and low growth.

In two of the three Scandinavian welfare states, Denmark and Sweden, expensive social security systems show signs of cracking under the strain of rising costs, economic analysts in the region said.

The third, Norway, has oil to guard against an uncertain future. Its offshore assets should more than balance budgets for the rest of the century while successive governments try to keep spiralling wage claims and inflation from pricing its non-oil exports off the world market.

In Finland, high growth in the late 1970s has given way to restraint as it joins its Nordic neighbours in an increasingly arduous struggle to compete in international markets.

Iceland's government has used a succession of currency devaluations to keep its vital fishing industry competitive. But political analysts say its 30-month-old coalition could break up at any time.

Parties of every political persuasion appear unable to decide how to pay for more expensive social welfare benefits with less funds from economies overburdened by high taxes and low growth, the analysts said.

Denmark's social democratic minority government headed by Anker Joergensen resigned after eight months of deadlock over stringent measures aimed at cutting fat off the social welfare system.

"Mr. Joergensen failed to reach agreement with opposition parties on emergency economic packages vital to get industry moving again and his only recourse was to resign," said a Danish political analyst in Copenhagen.

Crisis in Denmark

The crisis came at an embarrassing time for Denmark, current president of the European Community and host to a meeting of its foreign ministers in Copenhagen later this week.

Denmark is suffering from unemployment and inflation of around 10 per cent, a crisis of investment in the important farming sector, widening balance of payments deficits and a net foreign debt of 125 billion crowns (\$14.3 billion).

A coalition of non-socialists is now likely to take over, political analysts say, but it will probably lack the broad support needed to push major economic measures through parliament.

In Sweden, the 16-month-old centre-right minority coalition of Thorbjorn Fälldin has faced similar problems. It lacked wide support to cut back on public expenditure and boost investment in industry.

Elections later this month could see the return of the Social Democrats, despite general disenchantment with the party's more radical economic schemes.

Economists estimate the so-called "wage earner funds" could generate three to four billion crowns (\$540 to 710 million) in annual investment capital. Economic analysts opposing the scheme say it would deter foreign investors from pumping money into Swedish industry.

Unemployment in Sweden

Unemployment, at three per cent still low by international standards, is rising steadily and prompting all the political parties to call for new work programmes.

The Social Democrats have refused in opposition to support almost all of the government's savings efforts and have pledged to restore cuts in unemployment benefits.

To finance their proposals, the Social Democrats promise to raise value added tax on consumer goods and employers' payroll taxes. They also plan a tax on companies' excess profits to help restrain wage increases, but it is not clear what form it would take.

In Norway, the conservative minority government of Kaare Willoch also has a difficult autumn in office after surviving its first year in office with relative ease.

The government is committed to real taxation cuts but the line

could hardly be more inopportune.

The acid test of its ability to restore the economy by reducing personal taxation and industrial subsidies will come next month when it presents its first full budget in office.

Norwegian industry

Large areas of Norwegian industry are in the midst of a serious crisis, especially in the wood-based and metal sectors.

Unemployment, still only two per cent, is expected to rise markedly in the autumn, economists forecast.

These two factors alone would make the commitment to reduce taxes difficult to meet without a massive increase in the non-oil revenue budget deficit, the economists said.

Politically, the government is far from sure of gaining support for its proposals from the Centre and Christian People's Parties on which it depends for its parliamentary majority, political analysts said.

They said there was a risk that when the budget was put to the vote, tax cuts would go through but spending cuts would not, and

the government would lose control of its fiscal policy.

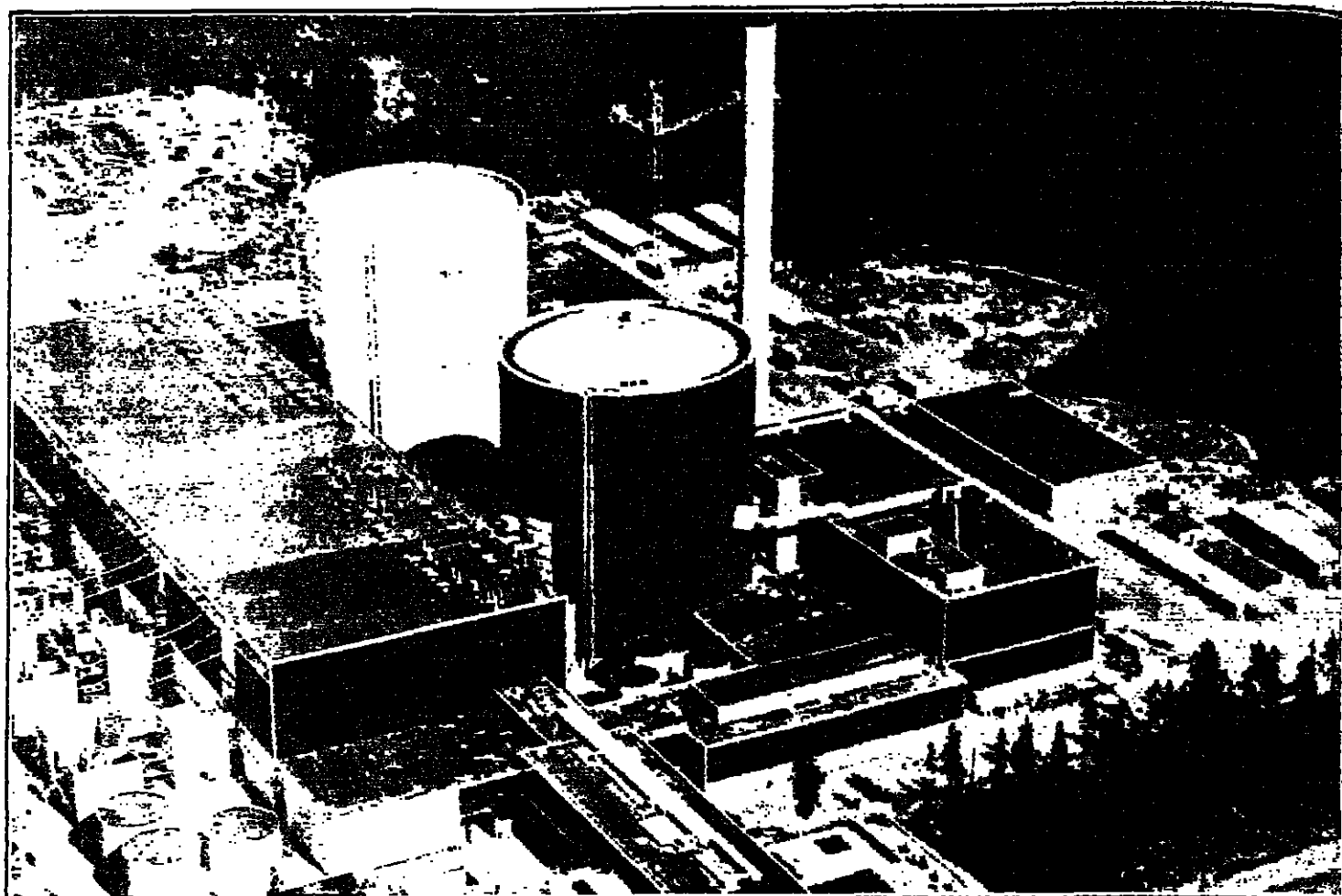
Separation of North Sea oil revenues from the domestic economy would have helped prevent inflation from getting out of control, economic analysts said. But as it is, domestic prices have been pushed up and have made non-oil manufacturing industries expensive and uncompetitive.

With regard to Finland, if it can control rising prices and costs it has a good chance of weathering the world recession better than most other countries, analysts in Helsinki said.

The budget to be put to parliament later this month shows preliminary agreement in the coalition government on restraint in expenditure targets.

The coalition of Social Democrats, Communists, Centre and Swedish People's Party has a solid majority and should have no difficulty in pushing through its budget proposals.

But with a general election early next year, it is widely regarded as an interim government with stop-gap policies and the likelihood of change has lent an artificial air to budget proceedings, political analysts said.



Norwegian industry is in the midst of a serious crisis

Romania plans a new nuclear programme

By Jonathan Lynn
Reuter

VIENNA—Romania, hit by stagnant oil production, plans an ambitious nuclear programme in a drive to be self-sufficient in energy by 1990.

The country used to be a major oil exporter. But in 1979 home demand outstripped production. That, in part, led to the decision to invest heavily in nuclear reactors, which involves shopping for some of the technology in the West.

Only two reactors are so far being built, both at Cernavoda near the Black Sea port of Constanta, with the first due for commissioning in 1985. But the government plans to have 20 reactors by the end of the century.

By then Cernavoda itself is planned to have five 660-megawatt Canadian reactors of the Candu

type. They burn unenriched uranium so Romania will not need to set up its own costly enrichment process or send uranium for processing in the Soviet Union before it can operate Cernavoda.

But reliance on Western suppliers, with Canadian firms supplying reactor equipment and a U.S.-Italian consortium providing generators, has meant the Cernavoda plant is among victims of current Romanian financial troubles.

With Bucharest negotiating the future of some \$10 billion of debt with Western banks and governments this year, Canada decided to freeze a credit line of one billion dollars for buying reactors until the state of the economy is clarified.

Canada's export development corporation said in May it was holding in abeyance \$640 million

granted to Romania for reactor purchases after disturbing \$40 million. Commercial banks have already paid out the \$320 million they agreed to lend as part of the credit line.

But Romania is making progress in its debt talks. In July, Western creditor governments agreed to reschedule \$480 million of the \$600 million owed by Romania this year.

This month commercial banks are to reply to a Romanian request to delay repayments of \$2.32 billion of money owed them this year and last, after studying detailed, optimistic forecasts supplied by Bucharest.

The energy programme was described recently by the official Agrepress news agency. It is clear that Romanian planners also envisage nuclear plants in Transylvania and Moldavia, although

less has been published about these.

Romania will cooperate with the Soviet Union on the Moldavia station, probably using three 1,000-megawatt Soviet VVER reactors, mentioned by Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalu at a recent session of the Comecon Trade Bloc.

The VVER is a pressurised light water reactor, already widely used in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Romania has already agreed to help build a Soviet nuclear station at Konstantinov, in the Ukraine, and a line linking the plant with the Balkans, from which it draws electric power.

Decline in oil output

Behind the bid for nuclear power are statistics that show Romanian crude oil output has

declined in recent years, down in 1981 to 11.6 million tonnes after 1976 and 1977 peaks of 14.7 million tonnes.

Romania pours much of its crude into a huge refining industry it built up during the 1970s. That industry now has a capacity of about 30 million tonnes a year, forcing Romania to scour the world market for crude oil to keep it in business.

In 1979, for instance, the country turned to the Soviet Union for crude oil, after earlier under-estimating a degree of economic independence by staying out of preferential Soviet crude contracts offered to members of the Comecon East European economic grouping.

During the 1970s, rising demand for oil products made it sensible to invest heavily in refineries — Western oil companies were

doing the same thing at the time.

But the current recession-led slump in demand for oil products in the West, where Romanian refined products filtered through, has hit the Romanians as hard as it has those Western oil giants that are now closing some refineries in the United States and Western Europe. Last year some 30 per cent of Romanian refining capacity lay idle.

While aiming to burn less oil in generating electricity, Romania is also trying to boost its own crude production, prospecting for new fields in the Black Sea making more use of advanced technology to win more oil from existing wells.

In May the World Bank granted Romania a loan of \$101.5 million towards a project costing \$54.2 million to enhance oil extraction from two major fields.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

06:30 Koran
07:00 Children's Programme
08:15 Sindbad
08:30 Children's Programme
09:15 Film
09:40 Programmes Review
09:55 Local Programme
10:00 News in Arabic
10:30 Arabic Series
11:00 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

06:30 French Programme
07:00 News in French
07:30 News in Hebrew
08:30 What's Happening
09:10 The Busher
10:00 News in English
10:15 Movie of the Week: "Mysterious Two"

RADIO JORDAN

555 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM
& partly on 95.60 KHz, SW

07:10 Morning Show
08:00 News Summary
08:30 Pop Session
09:00 News Summary
10:00 Pop Session
10:30 News Summary
11:00 Pop Session
11:30 News Bulletin
12:00 Instruments
12:30 In Concert
13:00 Concert Hour
13:30 Instruments, Old Favorites
14:00 Special Feature, Pop Session
14:30 News Summary
15:00 Evening Show
15:30 News Summary
16:00 Evening Show
16:30 News Headlines
17:00 Sign Off

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz
World Newsdesk 06:30 Classical Record
Review 06:45 Financial News 06:55 Ref-

FRIDAY

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

10:00 Koran
10:30 Children's Programme
11:00 Popeye
11:30 Religious Programme
12:00 News Summary
12:30 The World We Live In
13:00 Soccer
13:30 Emergency
14:00 The Waltons
14:30 Science and Life
15:00 Western Feature Film
15:30 Religious Programme
16:00 News in Arabic

FILMS

* Picture Show Man, the last film of the Australian film festival, at the Amman Chamber of Industry at 8:00 p.m.
* Le Secret, colour film subtitled in Arabic, at the French Cultural Centre Friday at 7:30 p.m.

WHAT'S GOING ON

EXHIBITIONS

* History of the French Cinema, photographs, at the French Cultural Centre.
* The latest scientific reference books published in the United Kingdom, at the British Council. Ends Thursday.

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 42403
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Hays Arts Centre 665195
Hamas Youth City 667181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.C.A. 664211
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also museum from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Mountazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the International Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Philadelphian Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman. Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweibdeh, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757.
Church of the Assumption (Greek Orthodox) Abadi, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 44353.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.
Amman International Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsani, 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

04:02 Fair
05:25 (Sunrise) Sharaf
11:29 Dhur
14:56 'Asr
17:51 Maghreb
18:54 'Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Ali's information department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

07:15 Cairo (EA)
08:50 Agaba (RJ)
09:00 Cairo (RJ)
09:05 Damascus (RJ)
09:30 Jeddah (RJ)
09:40 Dhahran (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)
10:00 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
10:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:40 Dhahran, Riyadh (SV)
10:40 Kuwait (SR)
11:05 Istanbul (RJ)
11:55 Kuwait (SV)
12:10 Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Doha (GF)
12:10 Tripoli (LN)
15:30 Cairo (RJ)
16:15 London (RJ)
16:20 Helsinki, Berlin, Athens (RJ)
17:00 Athens (RJ)
17:15 New York, Vienna (RJ)
18:00 Cairo (RJ)
18:05 Amsterdam (KLM)
18:10 Cairo (EA)
19:30 Rome (RJ)
20:30 Baghdad (RJ)
24:00 Cairo (EA)
00:30 Baghdad (RJ)
01:10 Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES

05:00 Cairo (RJ)
05:15 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
06:15 Damascus (RJ)
07:00 Agaba (RJ)
07:40 Paris (AF)
08:10 Cairo (EA)
10:30 Rome (RJ)
11:00 Amsterdam, New York (RJ)
11:15 Geneva, Zurich (SR)
11:30 Cairo (RJ)
12:00 London (RJ)
12:15 Istanbul (RJ)
12:15 Paris (RJ)
12:15 Frankfurt, Brussels (LH)
12:30 Madrid (RJ)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local currency rates in J.S.
Belgian franc 74.3 / 74.7
Dutch guilder 130.5 / 131.3
Egyptian pound 364.3 / 368
French franc 50.7 / 51
Iraqi dinar 653.6 / 658.3
Italian lire (for 100) 25.4 / 25.6
Japanese yen (for 100) 135 / 135.8
Kuwaiti dinar 1222.8 / 1224.8
Lebanese lira 74.8 / 75.5
Omani rial 1032.6 / 1035.6
Qatari rial 97.9 / 98.5
Saudi riyal 105.6 / 104.9
Swedish crown 57.4 / 57.7
Swiss franc 167.7 / 168.7
Syrian lira 62.5 / 62.7
UAE dirham 97.2 / 97.7
U.K. sterling pound 613.1 / 616.8
U.S. dollar 357.5 / 359.5
W. German mark 143.3 / 144.2

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.
Fair to partly cloudy weather with northerly westerly moderate wind. In Agaba, northerly moderate and calm seas.

Lowlight temperature in deg.C

Amman 14/24
Agaba 20/30
Deserts 15/29
Jordan Valley 20/31

Yesterday's high temperature readings:

Amman 25, Agaba 32. Humidity readings: Amman 53 per cent, Agaba 34 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
Fire, fire, police 194
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence rescue 66111
Fire headquarters 22040-3
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 56390-1
Electric Power Co. 36381-2
Municipal water service 71125-8

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 813813-32
Khaldit Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4
Abdullah Maternity, J. Amman 42441
Jabal Amman Maternity 42382
Malinas, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shamsani 664171-4
University Hospital 845845
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 667158
Al-Mishbar, J. Hussein 667127-9
The Ismail, Al-Ahli 665292
Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164
Italian, Al-Muhajreen 77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111
Army, Marka 91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN
Dr. Walid Sawaneh 79997

GENERAL

Dr. Mazen Hijawi 51968
Neiroukh pharmacy 23672
Ghassan pharmacy 74497
Jabal Naze pharmacy 56728
Khayyan taxi 41541
Basam taxi 811857
Syria taxi 33365
Abdi taxi 21127
IRIBD
Dr. Anwar Al Shubul 2624
Bashar pharmacy 3743
ZARQA
Dr. Sami Ma'ayta (—)
Al Hikma pharmacy (—)
Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111
Ministry of Tourism 42311
Hotel complaints 666412
Price complaints 661176
Telephone:
Information 12
Jordan and Middle East calls 10
Overseas calls 17
Cable or telegram 18
Repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in J.S. per kg.
Apple (African) 240 / 200
Apple (American) 240 / 200
Apple (Double Red) 240 / 180
Apple (Golden) 250 / 200
Apple (Japanese) 250 / 200
Apple (Local) 250 / 200
Apple (Stark) 240 / 180
Banana 260 / 200
Banana (Mukammal) 225 / 180
Beans 360 / 300
Beans (string) 340 / 300
Cabbage 150 / 120
Carrot 200 / 160
Cauliflower (white) 200 / 160
Cherries 420 / 380
Cucumber (large) 180 / 140
Cucumber (small) 240 / 200
Dates 200 / 160
Eggplant (small) 180 / 140
Figs 150 / 120
Garlic 250 / 200
Grapes 220 / 180
Guava 200 / 160
Hut Green Pepper 280 / 240
Lemon (imported) 280 / 240
Lemon (local) 170 / 140
Melon 70 / 50
Marrow (large) 120 / 100
Marrow (small) 120 / 100
Melon 210 / 180
Okra 440 / 380
Onion (dry) 80 / 60
Onion (wet) 100 / 80
Peas 420 / 380
Peas (Lebanese) 520 / 480
Plums 240 / 200
Pumpkin (imported) 130 / 100
Radish 600 / 450
Red Cherrils 450 / 380
Sage 450 / 380
Spinach 180 / 140
Sweet Pepper 200 / 160
Tomato 140 / 100
Water Melon 90 / 60
Water Melon (stripped) 100 / 70

AMMAN AIRPORT

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09:45 Kuwait (RJ)
11:10 Cairo (EA)
11:15 Moscow (SU)
13:15 London (RJ)
14:00 Kuwait (KAC)
15:30 Jeddah, Medina (SV)

DEPARTURES

05:00 Cairo (RJ)
06:15 Amsterdam (LH)
07:00 Agaba (RJ)

Handwritten text in Arabic: "الله أكبر"

HOME NEWS

Randa Habib's
CORNER

Amman, sweet Amman

"Amman the peaceful city" — this expression is becoming more and more inappropriate. Victim of civilisation and of the ambition, of becoming an international city, Amman is now a work site at the benefit of our nerves.

It has been a long time since you used to wake up to the sound of twittering birds. Our feathered friends have deserted the residential areas of the capital to be replaced by... compressors. In the mornings, you do not need an alarm clock anymore because the municipality has undertaken to wake you up every morning at six.

With the atrocious noise of compressors, generators and trucks unloading mountains of stones, you should be either optimistic or deaf to dream of a long sleep, ending until 8 in the morning.

Your breakfast with your family does not proceed much better than your waking up. On top of the street that is being drilled right under your windows there is an apartment building being built next to you, and to communicate with your spouse you gesticulate more than you talk.

Then you decide to leave the house as soon as possible. You dream of peace and fresh air and think of one of your friends who lives in a slightly calmer area. You get in your car and there you are met by another ordeal—the traffic of Amman. The hot sun does not make it any better and the rushing people, driving more horizontally than vertically, render the traffic even more complicated.

You have the chance, however, to enrich your vocabulary just by listening to the insults that the drivers hurl at each other through the open windows.

Gone is the time when we could say "Amman sweet Amman".

Abu Odeh meets British delegation

AMMAN (Petra) — Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh conferred here Wednesday with a visiting delegation from the British Royal College of Defence Studies and briefed its members on the developments of the Palestine problem and the Middle East question since 1967.

Jordan will continue to pursue efforts for presenting the Arab cause in international arenas including the United States, he said.

In Jordan's view, he said, President Reagan's Middle East plan contains some positive elements but it also includes vague points that conflict with U.N. Security Council Resolution No. 242, and this calls for a dialogue with the U.S. to clarify matters.

He also talked about Israel's policies aimed at evicting Palestinians from their homeland, and said that Israel has been transformed into a monster, armed to the teeth, and disregarding all international principles and even working against the will of the U.S. which has been building up to its military machine.

Jordan, he explained, is committed to U.N. resolutions which call for the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East region and will continue to



AMMAN (Petra) — Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh meets with a delegation from the British Royal College for Defence Studies Wednesday.

strive for that end.

The British delegation earlier Wednesday called at the army headquarters and met with the armed force commander-in-chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker

and army chief of staff Fathi Abu Taleb.

The British delegation later called at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and met with its Director General Albert Butros. Dr. But-

ros briefed the delegation members on the RSS's activities and different services it renders to the public. The delegation also saw a documentary film on the RSS's activities in various fields.

Amman adult education meeting ends Wednesday

AMMAN (Petra) — A regional advisory meeting on adult education and the eradication of illiteracy in Arab countries ended in Amman Wednesday.

Delegates from eight Arab countries and several organizations discussed working papers on the subject of international cooperation in the field of eradicating illiteracy.

The delegates recommended among other things that Arab states consider this issue as a basic

part of their education systems and draw up programmes for educating adults without discrimination.

They called for a comprehensive coordination among Arab countries' educational organizations for the purpose of creating a technical body, which would be entrusted with planning adult educational programmes and supervise their implementation throughout the Arab World.

Dajani discusses trade with Cypriot delegation

AMMAN (Petra) — Amman Chamber of Industry Director Ali Dajani discussed with a visiting Cypriot trade delegation Wednesday the possibility of increasing the volume of Jordanian exports to Cyprus.

He also discussed with the delegation the possibility of dispatching a Jordanian trade del-

egation to Cyprus with the purpose of promoting the exports of Jordanian industrial products there.

During the meeting, Mr. Dajani briefed the delegation on the development of Jordan's industrial sector and its achievements to date.

Ministry of Education studies 6th project

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Education is currently preparing a study for its sixth educational project to be implemented over the coming four years at the cost of JD 30 million.

A ministry spokesman said that the project entails the construction of 33 preparatory schools, 18 secondary schools, 50 laboratories, 50 school libraries and 50 halls for extra curricular

activities in schools around the country.

The ministry has made contacts for the purchase of land at the cost of JD 10 million for the implementation of the project, the spokesman said.

Minister to inspect Karak

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Public Works Awni Al Masri will Thursday make an inspection tour of Karak Governorate. He will inspect work under way for the construction of Martyr Faisal College at Mu'la, the Teachers Training Institute in Karak and road sections under construction along the Desert Highway.

Archaeologists start survey

AMMAN (Petra) — A French archaeological team has embarked on a comprehensive survey of Khirbet Al Samra site in Zarqa District governorate and a number of sites around Al Azraq, a department of antiquities spokesman said here Wednesday.

The purpose of the survey, he said, is defining the region where Old Stone Age Civilisations existed.

Awqaf minister leaves for Mecca

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Kamel Al Sharif left for Saudi Arabia Wednesday to head Jordan's pilgrimage mission. Mr. Sharif will be in charge of the Jordanian pilgrims and the medical and other teams accompanying the Muslim pilgrims.

THE
BRITISH COUNCIL
المجلس الثقافي البريطاني

Due to the recent tragic events in the area

The British Council regrets to announce the cancellation of The Exhibitions of Paintings

by Mr. Ayyad Al-Nimr 25 Sept. - 4 Oct.

and The Eid Reception which was to have been held on Sept. 27, 1982

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Dear Mr. Reagan

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following is the full text of a letter that was transmitted to the United States President Ronald Reagan on September 21, 1982 through the American embassy in Amman. It was presented to United States Ambassador Richard Viets by four American women married to Jordanians and resident in Amman, Cheryl Sukhtian, Nancy Madi, Karen Asfour and Rebecca Salti. The letter was signed by Mrs. Shukhtian on behalf of 35 other American women living in Jordan.

President Ronald Reagan
United States of America

Dear Mr. President:

As American citizens living in Amman, we have witnessed events which, over the past years, have affected us deeply: the Israeli occupation of the West Bank of Jordan, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights; the recent Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the even more recent massacre of hundreds of innocent Palestinian refugees in the Shatila and Sabra camps in Beirut.

Proximity has afforded us a certain amount of understanding of the issues that are the source of the Israeli-Arab conflict. Indeed, some of us have lived for many years in the Israeli-occupied territories and have experienced, first-hand, the suffocating oppression under which the Palestinian Arabs have lived for the past fifteen years.

Upon hearing of the brutal massacre of innocent men, women and children in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps, conscience dictates that we speak up. As Americans residing in Jordan, we share responsibility for the actions and policies of our government. Since the turmoil in the Middle East affects us personally, we feel compelled to make this appeal on behalf of ourselves and of our Arab friends. We ask you Mr. President to:

- 1) Intervene immediately, taking whatever steps that are necessary to secure the safety of all peoples in Lebanon and to help Lebanon regain its full integrity as a sovereign state, free from any foreign domination.
- 2) Recognise the Palestine Liberation Organisation as a legitimate partner in any future negotiations.
- 3) Discontinue all arms shipments and financial aid to Israel.

The United States, not only as mediator but as an active partner, now has a clear responsibility to help in bringing peace to this troubled land. This will require, and indeed dictates, a painful reevaluation of the United States' "special relationship" with Israel.

Sincerely,
Cheryl Sukhtian

Hussein visits army headquarters

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday called at the army headquarters in Amman and met with the armed forces commander-in-chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, the army chief of staff and senior aides.

During the meeting, King Hussein reviewed the outcome of the Fez Arab summit, his side meetings with Arab Kings and heads of state and Jordan's role at the summit. Also discussed at the meeting were a number of issues pertaining to the Jordanian armed forces.

Italy, Jordan sign educational agreement

AMMAN (Petra) — Italy is to provide technical equipment, and expertise needed for creating two electrical workshops at Zarqa Industrial School, in accordance with an agreement signed with the Ministry of Education here Wednesday.

Under the JD 100,000 agreement, Italy will also make available two scholarships for training

Jordanians on operating and maintaining the installed equipment.

The two workshops are considered a pilot project for recruiting instructors on high-power and medium-power tension for industrial and vocational schools in Jordan, a ministry of education spokesman said after the signing ceremony.

Arab company for drugs ends meeting in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — A two-day board meeting of the Arab Company for Drug Industries and Medical Appliances (ACDIMA) Wednesday ended its seventh meeting in Amman during which it discussed steps so far taken for

the establishment of a number of Arab pharmaceutical companies. It also reviewed reports on various Arab pharmaceutical projects and endeavours for achieving Arab self-sufficiency in the production of medicine.

H.M. KING HUSSEIN
INAUGURATES WHITTAKER
OPERATED HOSPITAL IN
JEDDAH

JORDAN'S KING HUSSEIN IBN TALAL AND SAUDI ARABIA'S KING FAHAD IBN ABDUL AZIZ AL SAUD INAUGURATED THE NEW ARMED FORCES HOSPITAL IN JEDDAH ON AUGUST 31ST 1982. KING HUSSEIN AND KING FAHAD WERE RECEIVED BY PRINCE SULTAN KING ABDUL AZIZ AL SAUD AND OTHER SENIOR GOVERNMENT AND WHITTAKER OFFICIALS.

THE 176-BED ACUTE CARE HOSPITAL IS OPERATED BY WHITTAKER SAUDI ARABIA LIMITED FOR THE MINISTRY OF DEFENSE AND AVIATION. WHITTAKER MANAGEMENT EXPECTS THE NEW FACILITY TO BE HIGHLY UTILIZED. 190,000 OUTPATIENT VISITS AND 27,400 PATIENT DAYS ARE PROJECTED FOR 1982.

WHITTAKER SAUDI ARABIA LIMITED STAFFS AND MANAGES FOUR OTHER HOSPITALS IN THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA AND TWO OTHER SITES, ONE EACH IN YEMEN AND UNITED ARAB EMIRATES. WHITTAKER SAUDI ARABIA LIMITED IS PART OF LOS ANGELES BASED WHITTAKER CORPORATION A HEALTH SERVICE COMPANY WITH MAJOR ACTIVITIES IN MEALS, HIGH TECHNOLOGY, MARINE AND CHEMICAL FIELDS.

Whittaker

Whittaker International Services Company

'Fez plan conforms to the only legal foundation'

(Continued from page 1)

mediate business in territories that do not belong to them.

So obviously, what has happened is a great step forward, but there are many points which need discussion and a dialogue and we hope that our friends in the U.S. will not consider that the eight-point Arab plan is a response to their attempts to contribute what they only can for the establishment of a just and durable peace.

This is something that's been building up over a long period of time, and I explained the Jordanian-Palestinian position also, this is something we have been working on for some years now, for years, but now maybe you can see it evolve more rapidly.

The American position is a new development. And we will have to address it as well. On the other hand, I feel that if we go back in time, 1956, and in terms of the world, the U.S. adopted a position which had its effect and impact in terms of Israel, in terms of two of the U.S. most major allies, I believe that the Israelis and their supporters intensified their efforts on the American scene and so '67 and the years since have not produced another composition that could contribute to the establishment of a just and durable peace.

This is a reality and I believe that our problem is in the U.S. and in presenting our case, what we believe is the strongest case in terms of our view. And then we have the situation in the world where there is a degree of 'sharmony' now between the major powers. We have to look to the future. I think in the interest of humanity and the rest of world as well as two superpowers, obviously this will be lived at some point. But we very, very anxious that this vision by the U.S. at this time, is courageous, which is constructive, in many respects it is encouraging. Rapidity may occur between superpowers at a later stage, this opportunity should not most for progress toward the fulfillment of peace.

In any event, this area is probably one of the most dangerous far as its explosiveness in terms of its dangers, not only to itself but to world peace. As Arabs will go to the U.N. and the General Assembly, present their position. Washington, we will keep in very close touch with them there in the time to come. We will be in touch with our friends in Europe, the Soviets, the Chinese.

As far as Europe is concerned, I believe this area is moving due to Israeli intentions and policies in the interest of others

towards polarisation. Europe's position helped avert that and it helped influence the scene even in America. We certainly are interested in preserving our identity, our freedom and in averting polarisation in this area. It would be a very, very dangerous development.

So there are lots of areas where one sees the chance for some movement.

In Jordan, our role is a supportive one of the Palestinians (although) as a result of Rabat and Fez in terms of their rights we will not hesitate, we will be in every area where we can contribute our share to push forward for the establishment of a comprehensive peace, a just peace and an acceptable peace that generations afterwards can accept.

I cannot tell you how, or where and in what form but we are not going to sit idly by. Our future is at stake as a people. The entire area's future is at stake.

The Palestinian cause, in terms of the constant changes some years from now the West Bank and Gaza may be a thing of the past in terms of all the changes that are occurring on the ground, and the oppression and the attempts to expel people from it and after it totally and if it, Lebanon today it may be Jordan tomorrow.

Q: There are all these various plans that have been put forward now. On the one hand, you say you still do reject Camp David but you also reject "king to the Begin government" how do things go forward now? Do we need a new framework in which to hold negotiations? A brand new framework, something beyond Camp David?

A: As far as Camp David is concerned, we never faulted it for what it achieved, we faulted it for what it didn't achieve. It didn't achieve a comprehensive peace in this area. The Israelis, I believe, destroyed it. Destroyed it on the ground. Destroyed it in terms of what the U.S. claims its understanding of the letter and the spirit of Camp David. It was hardly a matter of days before settlements began and continued and to every American attempt to put an end to that, infringements of the rights of people, the Israeli response was to accelerate their movements in that area.

Camp David may have achieved something in terms of Sinai, and the Egyptian territory that was occupied, but it certainly gave Israel a chance to cause far more damage to the possibilities of peace than at any previous phase or stage. So you may in the U.S. consider that Camp David gives you leverage over Israel in terms of certain

areas, in terms of your understanding of the interpretation of the meanings of things but as far as we were concerned we were never a part of Camp David and we never accepted the part allotted to us and therefore we are not obliged to look at it.

Keep those aspects of it you consider in the U.S. as positive elements in any new attempt to deal with the problem. But all the parties concerned must be involved. I believe the Palestinians themselves must be involved. You cannot solve the Palestinian problem without the Palestinians being a party to the solution. We'll have to take it from there and see exactly how we can put it together and begin to move forward for the establishment of a just and durable peace.

Q: Your Majesty, following Egypt's recall of its ambassador from Israel, does that open up the prospect for resuming diplomatic relations between Egypt and Jordan?

A: I think that the situation that exists now is abnormal. And I don't think that it will endure. I am sure the time will come Egypt will resume its place in the Arab family. It's a very, very important place, well deserved and well earned. I can't tell you when but I hope that this will happen before long.

Q: Regarding the idea of a federation, what kind of relationship do you see between the two banks?

A: A Palestinian entity and a Jordanian entity and a federation, I really can't specify details but this is my concept. In any event, identity is very dear. It's dear to Jordanians as well as to Palestinians. This is a fact of life.

Q: Would you be able to guarantee, or would there be guarantees, that the West Bank would not suddenly declare its independence as a separate Palestinian state?

A: We will have to address every aspect in the coming phase. That's why I say people have to exercise their right to freedom and in both cases and really once and for all we can build something that is as solid as the ties that exist between us. But... something that is lasting and constructive and meaningful and that's an example to others.

Q: You said in an earlier interview that you had received no mandate at Fez to go ahead. Are you ready now to go ahead without a mandate or do you feel you must have it?

A: No. I must have it. I'm honour-bound to uphold my commitment as a result of the Arab consensus at Rabat which involved everybody at that time, Egypt, Morocco, Saudi Arabia,

anyone you care to name. Unless this alters, I can't move. But I'm a part of this committee and I'll do all I can within it and all I can throughout the world to help any positive moves towards a solution and a just peace.

Q: But you would want a specific Arab mandate to negotiate...

A: Yes. If I am to negotiate on behalf of anyone. On the other hand, as things stand, Jordan is also a confrontation state and it has problems relating to it in terms of its present borders with Israel and its main role is a supportive one to the Palestinians. Supportive and in partnership. But unless things change, I don't see what I can do.

Q: Do you see any conditions under which you might conceivably negotiate with the Begin-Sharon-Shamir team on the West Bank?

A: I have told you what conditions I face and what are the constraints are there when you are talking of negotiations with Israel as such regardless of who is (in power). This is something that has got to be worked out really. But as far as what I see on the other side, at the moment in terms of a comprehensive settlement, in terms of movement toward it, I cannot see anything that encourages anything... We are living in this area and seeing what is happening to consider that these people in power there have any inclination toward moving away from the path they have chosen, toward a path of peace... this is the unfortunate fact...

Q: So you would really have to have a new government?

A: I don't know. Maybe Israel will change altogether. But a leopard never changes its spots and as far as I can tell we are dealing with a master terrorist there and the school that he has which follows in his footsteps and which has claims on other people's land, other people's right and which is not willing to recognise the rights of others. If this is the way, reliance on force, what is there to come out of it... the world has to say something. The U.S. in particular has a very major role in this regard, after all, if one could describe it, this is a monster that to a very large extent has been created with the help, assistance and armaments, weaponry of the United States. If the U.S. continues to help in the same way, the U.S. must assume direct moral responsibility for all of Israel's actions...

Q: Would you say the U.S. has a direct moral responsibility for what has just taken place?

A: I think it does and I don't think its indignation is anything but a reflection of its feeling that it has a moral responsibility and that it was let down.

Jordan Times

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Decades of dying

WHILE WE should all continue to focus world attention on the atrocities that have been committed in Lebanon by Israel and its Lebanese surrogates, we should also be careful not to miss the forest for the trees. The massacre of Palestinians in the two refugee camps in Beirut will go down as one of the 20th Century's more gruesome and inhuman crimes, and all possible efforts should be made to determine the responsible parties and punish them accordingly.

But the events of the last week in Beirut also need to be placed within their proper historical framework. As such, they are the latest and possibly the most extreme example of the inhuman atrocities that have become a regular part of the Middle Eastern landscape since the Arab-Israeli conflict came into being. Tens of thousands of civilian Palestinians and Lebanese died in Lebanon in June, July and August from Israeli air raids and artillery attacks. Thousands of Palestinian and Lebanese civilians have died in Lebanon during the past decade as a result of repeated Israeli air attacks, using American

weapons and funded by American money. The mass killing of defenceless Palestinian civilians is not in itself a new phenomenon. It is part of modern history. What is new is the degree of viciousness and inhumanity that has been brought to the task of killing Palestinian civilians en masse by Israel and its Lebanese hired killers. This is, indeed, cause for revulsion; but so are the last three decades of history in the Middle East.

Sending in an international peace-keeping force might provide the short-term band-aid solution that is required to stop the killings for a few weeks or months. But it only highlights the fact that the only way the Palestinian people can aspire to live in peace and security, like all the other people of the world, is for them to have a state of their own in their native Palestine. Dead Palestinian civilians are an inevitable corollary to the trend of American-Israeli policies in the Middle East during the past several decades. We have been reminded of this in a brutal manner once again this week.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: U.S. credibility sinking

His Majesty the King Tuesday warned the American public against the dangers of the blood-thirsty Zionist monster and its irresponsible acts. The King, through his interview with American TV network NBC, reminded his viewers of the fact that Israel received 50% of the American foreign aid appropriations.

Israel, the King said, deliberately meant to terrorise the Arabs in Lebanon and drive them out of their homes by practising and propagating genocide. It also aimed at destroying confidence in American commitments and credibility in the region, a step necessary for blocking the way to peace in the Middle East.

Nevertheless, although the U.S. president's timely condemnation of massacring Palestinian and Lebanese civilians, and the other procedures he called for in his speech might slightly reduce the

volume of damage done to the American image in the region, it is only imperative the American administration looked after its reputation in a more pragmatic light.

It is nice to express indignation and call back the multi-national force to Lebanon, but the Israeli monster's fingernails are nevertheless still too long and hard.

American credibility has undergone a dramatic sink down, and a comprehensive reconsideration of U.S. unconditional economic, military and diplomatic support to Israel only helps to partially reassess American credibility in the Arab World. The U.S. is a superpower; and it is just within the scope of its responsibility as such that it stands up for its international obligations, not to mention private interests.

Al Dustour: U.S. should revise policies

The most dangerous aspect of losing credibility when a superpower is concerned, lies in the destructive international manifestations which follow and put the whole world at the brink of uncertainty and apprehension of imminent disaster.

Such a crucial intrinsic responsibility of being a superpower necessitates a balanced outlook to world affairs, capable of safeguarding world peace and courageously defending human life and dignity.

His Majesty the King Tuesday expressed openly and clearly his belief in the moral responsibility of the U.S. for the Palestinian refugee camps' massacre, carried out by the Israeli fascists and their Lebanese rightist lackeys.

In his interview with the American television network NBC programme "Today", the King reiterated that the withdrawal of the Palestinian fig-

hters from west Beirut took place against a background of American guarantees to protect the Palestinian and Lebanese civilians in west Beirut.

The Israeli assault not only massacred thousands of innocent civilians, but also butchered American credibility and reputation throughout the world, the King said.

Israel meant to sabotage American commitments as well as undermine all peace efforts in the region, particularly American ones. High-pitched rhetoric condemning the massacre changes no facts. Israel still receives fifty per cent of American foreign aid appropriations, not to mention unlimited military and diplomatic support.

The U.S. is called upon to revise its practical policies in the region and defend its sinking image and credibility, a question that takes genuine efforts for making the killer pay for his crimes.

What America could do to continue tightening the screws

By Dan Morgan

Has the time finally come for the United States to turn the screws on the Israeli government?

This question, which has arisen during the periods of strained U.S.-Israeli relations, is again high in the minds of American policy-makers seeking to budge Prime Minister Menachem Begin from his stubborn stance against President Reagan's Mideast peace proposal.

In fact, the Israelis are already getting a hint of how a colder wind from Washington might feel.

Some of the U.S. technology Israel needs to build its next generation of fighter plane, the Lavi, has been held up since the start of the Lebanese war. At issue is a license to transfer "composite materials technology"—the know-how for making the skins of aircraft from lightweight fiberglass and plastics instead of metal.

In days of better relations, the license application would have sailed quickly through Washington agencies. But now the "review process is continuing," U.S. officials report.

They are quick to add that the licensing delay is not an attempt to exert leverage on Israel to accept the Reagan peace plan—yet, to grant a license in the middle of the Lebanese war simply would have sent the wrong signal to Arab countries, they say.

Israeli officials accept this explanation. With some bravado, they also insist that if worse came to worst, they could redesign the plane or obtain the technology elsewhere. Still, they acknowledge they are worried, and for understandable reasons.

The Israeli aerospace industry employs at least 50,000 persons, including much of the country's scientific and technical intelligentsia. Israeli aircraft industries, maker of the Lavi, employs 20,000 persons, up from 4,000 in 1967.

The growth of the Israeli aerospace industry, in fact, has depend on easy access to U.S. technology.

In a sense the aerospace industry, with its many coproduction agreements, is a symbol of U.S.-Israeli togetherness. The \$1.1 billion Lavi programme intended to provide an Israeli-built successor to the Israeli Kfir fighter by 1990, will rely substantially on U.S. components and designs. For example, a significant portion of the plane's Pratt and Whitney engine will be manufactured in Israel.

No present danger

While it would create no present danger to Israel, then, a significant delay in the Lavi programme resulting from snags in the availability of U.S. technology might well have other consequences. It could hurt Israel's ability to compete in the world fighter-plane market. It could have a more important psychological impact; heightening Israel's sense of aloneness. Finally, it just might raise more

questions in the minds of ordinary Israelis about the wisdom of Begin's course.

Why not cut off military aid, some might ask, or just pull the plug on the Israeli economy until Begin bickers "uncle" or is forced out of office?

Because if used as a Goliath's bludgeon, American pressures could make Begin an unscathed David. Any policy that rallies Israelis and American Jews behind the Begin government will be counterproductive. American pressures could work, but only if used as a precision instrument.

History has demonstrated that Israeli governments cannot be made to change their ways "by withholding 50 Phantom fighter planes," as former Assistant Secretary of State for Middle Eastern Affairs Harold Saunders put it. "It just doesn't work that way."

In the end, the strongest pressure that can be brought on Begin to support the Reagan plan would be the possibility of long-term peace. Saunders believes. "Former Egyptian President Anwar Sadat put more pressure on Israel when he visited Jerusalem than the cutting off of \$2 billion in U.S. military aid could ever do," he remarks.

Israel and American diplomats and statesmen with long experience agree that any U.S. actions taken in a noisy, public confrontation way would be doomed. "An open confrontation in the press just tucks Begin in tighter," says one Washington-based Israeli.

But Israeli and U.S. officials say this does not mean America is without means to influence the politics of Israel through direct measures, though this would have to be done with subtlety.

"An iron fist would be counterproductive—but it doesn't have to be an iron fist," says a member of the Israeli establishment with ties to the opposition Labour Party. "If you use the word sanctions, that would be counterproductive—but you don't have to use that word... The U.S. has many cards to play without making it a blunt, anti-Israeli thing. You do it with a smiling face."

Importantly, according to several Begin critics, Israeli as well as American, the United States urgently needs to make clear to the Begin government that it means what it says.

Over the past few years the Reagan administration has turned the other cheek to Begin's bombing of Iraq's nuclear reactor, his formal annexation of the Golan Heights, his invasion of Lebanon, and his use of U.S.-supplied, cluster-type bombs in Lebanon. Given that record, say critics, it is not surprising that Begin and his cabinet do not take American protests seriously.

According to this view, carefully targeted direct pressure, or a combination of pressures, could be useful on several counts.

Addressing many audiences

As it seeks to rally support for

its plan, the administration is addressing many audiences besides Begin. As a U.S. expert says: "Begin is one man, he is not Israel."

Already Israel's Labour Party Leader Shimon Peres has expressed qualified support for the Reagan plan, as have some key Jewish leaders in this country. This suggests that Reagan has outlined a proposal which many Jews and Israelis can live with. These and other Jewish leaders fear the long-term consequences of Begin's policies. They fear the economic and financial consequences for Israel of a continued Middle East arms race, and they fear that present expansionist policies in Arab territories will dilute the Jewish state.

And their fear of isolation from the United States provides Washington with a trump card. "If even the United States is becoming unhappy with us, it begins to make people wonder," says an Israeli critic of Begin. "Israelis feel that Jewish communities abroad are putting distance between themselves and Begin's attitudes at home."

Small, practical signals that say to ordinary Israelis, "The schism is widening," might just isolate Begin from some of his present supporters.

For example, holding up key pieces of industrial or military technology could send such a signal to Israel's influential "high tech" establishment. Similarly, slowing down the banking transactions that provide Israel with \$785 million a year in U.S. economic support could create immediate problems for an Israeli government strained by mounting debts.

The collective message from a series of such "nuts-and-bolts steps" would be that Begin's policies hurt vested Israeli interests.

Web of connections

Given the web of connections between two countries, there is no shortage of potential U.S. pressure points. Starting with less extreme ones, they include:

Economic aid: Israel's budget, which, astonishingly, is about the same size as the gross-national product, is heavily dependent on loans and aid from abroad, including U.S. and West German government assistance and contributions from Jewish individuals and organisations.

U.S. assistance is running at \$785 million a year. The outside aid and borrowing support an Israeli budget that annually devotes \$5.5 billion to defence and—according to the Agency for International Development—an estimated \$200 million to \$400 million to expanding Israeli settlements on the West Bank.

"Why not attach strings to this aid?" asks one former Pentagon official. "Why not say it can't be used in the West Bank? Why not say the United States won't import goods manufactured in the West Bank, or made by Israeli workers

who live on the West Bank?"

Debt: Israel owes the United States some \$700 million a year in interest and principal on old military aid loans. By U.S. taxpayers have, in effect, been paying back much of this debt on behalf of Israel. Congress has waived some \$6 billion of Israeli debt in all, and each year waives \$500 million of what is coming due. Given the Reagan administration's programme of austerity at home, it would be reasonable to reevaluate the waiver policy perhaps allowing the Begin government to experience the same cut in help as that being felt by American states and cities.

Special privileges: The United States has treated Israel on a par with close European allies in licensing the sale to it of advanced technology. It is one of two countries (along with Egypt) whose military debt to this country is partially forgiven each year. It is one of five countries (along with Egypt, Turkey, Liberia and Zaire) authorised to ignore "buy America" requirements in U.S. military aid—a boon to Israel's own defence industry. Also, say some authorities, the U.S. government has tended to overlook questionable Israeli activities in this country, such as lobbying by private Israelis who have not registered as foreign agents according to U.S. law.

Arms sales to Arab countries: The United States is committed to maintaining Israel's "qualitative edge" military. It provided Israel with improved hawk missile batteries, F-15s and other equipment long before any Arab country had comparable weapons.

So long as the Soviet Union was the primary armorer of Israel's Arab enemies, the ability of those countries to close the lead was limited by inferior Soviet military technology. But as the United States has begun providing both Egypt and Saudi Arabia with modern weaponry, Washington is now in a position to unilaterally determine the extent of Israel's edge through arms-sales decisions. This has created U.S.-Israeli tensions, but it was also provided potential U.S. bargaining power in political negotiations with Israel.

Military aid: Through grants and loans, the United States provides \$1.8 billion out of Israel's defence budget of \$5.5 billion, of the 567 combat planes in the Israeli armed forces before the Lebanese war, 457 were U.S. aircraft paid for with U.S. grants and loans. An additional 80 planes, Israeli Kfirs, use an engine designed by General Electric.

Symbolic of the connection is the Israeli purchasing mission at 850 Third Avenue in Manhattan, the nerve centre of Israel's military procurement in this country. Using U.S. military aid funds, the mission sends out 70,000 checks a year to 15,000 U.S. contractors and subcontractors. A staff of 240, many of them Israeli students residing in the New York City area, keep tabs on Israeli military orders and U.S. defence develop-

ments.

Backlash possibilities

or advisability of sanctions in this area. The backlash possibilities are high, since a cutoff of U.S. military aid would probably be viewed by many Israelis as a direct threat to the nation's survival. If anything, several experts say, this is the time for America to consider increasing its aid commitments to reassure Israel and its friends.

At least for a while, Israel could weather even a complete aid cutoff, a development that seems extremely improbable. Israel's F-15s, which helped it achieve an 80-to-1 "kill ratio" over Syria in June, now totally command Mideast air space. Moreover, Israel still has about "two wars' worth of artillery and ammunition stocks even after the Lebanese fighting, according to one informed defence analyst. Its military advantages have also been enhanced by the defeat of the Palestinian forces, by Iraq's war with Iran and feud with Syria, and by Egyptian dependence on U.S. military aid.

From the U.S. point of view, military aid to Israel is a two-way street. For example, Israeli sources maintain that Pentagon officials are anxious for details on the performance of the Israeli-made Scout, a 12-foot-long, pitiless aircraft reported by Aviation Week to have provided up-to-the-minute television pictures of key Syrian positions during the recent war. One U.S. defence expert says that Israel was exaggerating the importance of Scout to rally support for Begin in Pentagon circles. A U.S. intelligence official told Aviation Week in July that "it appears Israel will use release of information (on the performance of electronic weaponry in the war in Lebanon), to obtain military equipment or political concessions."

Notwithstanding the risks of any kind of direct pressure on Israel, there is support among Middle East experts for a new relationship based on a new U.S. firmness.

At the least, they say, Washington should turn Begin's personal attacks on President Reagan and members of his cabinet to its own advantage. These outbursts do not serve him well, they believe, because they tend to show him off as the hothead and Reagan as the man of reason. In this situation, direct U.S. pressures might be seen as the result of Begin's behaviour, not Reagan's.

Some of Begin's Israeli critics would even welcome that. "You should at least teach some of our leaders some manners," remarks one.

Beyond that, the right kind of American pressure might even put Israel on the road to real security and peace.

— From the Washington Post

Politics during the Hajj

By Thomas Thomson
 Reuter

BAHRAIN — Demonstrations by Iranian pilgrims in Saudi Arabia's Islamic holy city of Medina this month illustrated the deep political and religious split between the kingdom and its gulf neighbour.

The dispute pitted Saudi police against thousands of pilgrims for the second year running as the Iranians making the annual pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina defied a Saudi ban on political demonstrations.

About 20 people were deported after the gathering, which the leader of the Iranian pilgrims said was "aimed at further uniting Muslims against their main enemies... the U.S., the Soviet Union and the Zionist regime (Israel)."

This was a religious duty, he said. The hostility that erupted in Medina, where Prophet Mohammad is buried, stemmed from basic differences in outlook between the two states on almost everything from type of government to the objectives of Islam, the official religion of both countries.

Relations between Riyadh and Tehran have

The kingdom later banned Saudi citizens from travelling to Iran, which a Saudi minister called the "terrorist of the Gulf."

The pilgrimage, which last year saw 75,000 Iranians pour into Mecca and other holy cities in the annual Islamic hajj, has again led the two countries into head-on confrontation.

Iran sees the pilgrimage as a vehicle for promoting its fundamentalist brand of Islam and has defended the right of the pilgrims to demonstrate.

But the Saudi interior ministry this year warned pilgrims not to bring political propaganda or ideological books, leaflets or pictures. Offenders would be punished and deported.

King Fahd has said Islam is a tolerant religion which does not accept extremism.

Last year's incidents prompted his predecessor, the late King Khaled, to write to Iranian spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini urging him to restrain his pilgrims.

King Khaled, labelling their behaviour sacrilegious, urged Ayatollah Khomeini to "convince the Iranian pilgrims to avoid such actions and to concentrate on the

Dominance of foreigners

Ayatollah Khomeini replied that when pilgrims were prevented from including in politics or shouting slogans, "they will

lingly or ignorantly prepare the ground for the dominance of foreigners over the Islamic countries."

This year, the leader of the Iranian pilgrims, Hojatoleslam Kho'ini, called for mass prayers in Medina to "smash the conspiracies of the deviated people," an apparent reference to the Saudis.

The Saudi newspaper Arab News said last week the pilgrimage was no time to abuse Saudi hospitality. "Screams and processions" have nothing to do with the hajj the Jeddah-based daily said.

Diplomats said the Saudis feared Iran's fundamentalist revolution could spread to the kingdom, especially the oil-rich eastern province where most of the country's Shiite Muslims live.

There is a wide religious gulf between the Saudi leaders, members of the puritanical Wahabiseet of Sunni Islam, and the revolutionary Shiite Mullahs who rule Iran.

The kingdom's leaders were also concerned about the internal security of the country, especially since the seizure of the Grand Mosque in Mecca after the 1979 annual pilgrimage, the diplomats



'We did not know what was going on...'

هكذا كانت الحال

FEATURES

By Paul Taylor

U.S. bugs get the shock treatment

NEW YORK—Somehow, killing flies with a custom-built fly-swat, a rolled-up newspaper or whatever else came easily to hand always seemed fair game: the endeavour involved a mixture of human patience, speed, control and plain low-down cunning.

Then came the sticky fly-paper, providing an essentially passive alternative, although results were somewhat less predictable. In sharp contrast, the aerosol poison spray smacked off of underhand chemical warfare, and provoked environmentalists to speak in grim tones about a threat to the earth's ozone layer.

Now, however, there is a range of products more in keeping with the electronic age -- a new breed of death machine, complete with science-fiction names such as "Bug zapper," "Fi-shock" and "Flowtron."

The advertisements talk of "black light," "sonic sound" and "miniature deathray guns," and

read like something out of a fiendish comic strip rather than the promotional material of a fast-growing industry which boasts the participation of at least one of the corporate giants of the U.S. consumer goods sector.

The principle behind most of these electrically-powered fly killers has evolved from serious research into the control of flying pests. Most of the commercially available machines use a bulb which emits near-ultra violet light (hence "black light") to attract flies through an outer grill and onto an inner high-voltage grid. There they are destined to meet a somewhat grisly death.

Few people seem sure why the machines work. As the U.S. Consumers Union -- a non-profit making consumer research organization -- pointed out in a recent report, modern explanations why

insects are attracted to light seem scarcely less fanciful than the magical qualities attributed to firelight by previous generations.

Apparently one prominent entomologist believes that insects "seek light as an exit from confined space to a sort of paradisaical freedom."

Whatever the explanation, the consumers' organisation which tested a dozen of the machines decided that they did indeed work, and the sales figures support that conclusion. Sales of electric bug killers increased more than ten-fold in the five years to 1980, to over 1 million units a year.

Industry experts suggest this rapid consumer acceptance has continued despite the economic downturn. Certainly, judging by the advertisements for the machines, which range in price from about \$40 up to over \$100, the

market, unlike the machines' targets, is still alive and well.

A typical newspaper advertisement for the \$49.95 "Bug zapper" claims that the product "infallibly lures flying bugs, wasps, mosquitos, lawn moths, flies and all others. It lures them from over one acre."

The advertisement continues: "It kills them instantly on the charged grid and disposes of them neatly in the unit's easy to clean, water-filled trap."

Although many of the models are designed for the patio, terrace or garden, manufacturers also offer smaller versions for indoor use.

The major customer complaint about the "zappers" appears to be the rather unpleasant noise that most of the machines emit -- the sound which signals the demise of another victim. The Consumers

Union notes, however, "there were zaps and zaps -- the latter (the noisiest) might annoy you or your neighbours and send shivers through the squeamish."

Perhaps to meet this criticism, one manufacturer has introduced a refinement to the system. The Pestolite Patio employs what can only be described as a bizarre mechanism. The "black light" bulb is still there, behind a plastic screen, but the flies, attracted by the light, bump into the screen, their wings are swept off by a downdraft from a miniature fan, and they drop into a tray of water and drown.

The Consumers Union, praising the silent bug-drowner, commented that "apparently bugs can be depended on to behave that way."

The other major sector of the electronic pest control industry in

the U.S. deals with bugs at a more "down to earth level." These are the machines which use "ultrasonic sound" produced by "a special quartz crystal speaker" to send out un-welcoming messages to mice, rats, cockroaches and other nasty creepy crawlies.

The manufacturers claim these machines, which look like miniature loud speakers, produce sounds which are harmless to humans but which "attack" the auditory and nervous systems of rodents and "certain insects, causing pain and discomfort."

The theory is that bugs greeted in this way turn tail and flee -- probably to the next-door neighbour.

Reports on the success of such devices differ. One mail order customer returned her version complaining that the "no mess, no fuss approach to pest control" was also

"no good."

It seems that many households are still wedded to the far simpler and cheaper -- "roach hotel" for controlling the ever-present coc-

roach threat which seems to plague most U.S. apartment buildings.

For just a few dollars, the bleach cardboard box contraptions which used to come with the advertisement "The bugs check in -- but they don't check out," provide a more traditional approach to "bug control."

— Financial Times news feature

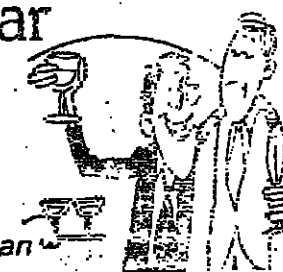
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July in July

Finnish ace smug about winning Formula One Saturday in Las Vegas

LAS VEGAS (R) — Finland's Keke Rosberg looked across the dining room at Fellow Formula One racing driver John Watson and said: "I will cruise home as world champion on Saturday if I can keep him out of the points. It is as simple as that."

Rosberg, the 33-year-old "flying Finn" of the Grand Prix circus, added: "I don't even need to finish."

And in a town notorious for its gambling, only the brave or the foolish would bet against the quiet-spoken Finn ending this remarkable season by taking the title for his Williams team.

Watson, the 36-year-old driver from Northern Ireland who has spent nine seasons in the Formula One shadows, is the only man who can snatch the drivers' championship from Rosberg in the last Grand Prix of the season.

But to do that he has to win here on Saturday, and Rosberg can make certain of the title by just finishing in the top six.

Rosberg will line up on the grid leading the championship table with 42 points compared with Watson's 33. A Watson win with Rosberg finishing out of the points would put the two rivals level on 42 points, with the title going to the Briton because he has two Grand Prix victories this season to Rosberg's one.

Rosberg, who drove his first Formula One race only four years ago, is not visibly excited by the prospect of being crowned world champion at the weekend.

The Williams team is currently fighting a civil action against the international motor sport federation (FISA), the sport's governing body, after Rosberg's six points in the Brazilian Grand Prix.

Rosberg and winner Nelson Piquet of Brazil were disqualified because their cars were alleged to have raced under the legal weight limit.

An International Automobile Federation appeals tribunal upheld the decision, so the Williams team took the case to court.

This week the French appeals court postponed a decision on the request by the British-based Williams team that all results of the Grand Prix last March be suspended until the end of their civil action against FISA.

The decision has left Rosberg still needing that one point to make sure of the title. Watson, however, is still optimistic. "I'm a long shot. But Las Vegas is a long-shot gambling town," he said.

Missing from the calculations is Didier Pironi of France, who had collected 39 points before crashing and breaking both legs in practice for the West German Grand Prix last month.

But whoever wins the title, it will be a major victory for the conventional engine cars over the much faster turbo-charged Ferraris, Renaults and Brahams, which were expected to prove unbeatable this year.

Rosberg's Williams and Watson's McLaren are both powered by conventional British Cosworth engines.

Both drivers expect a tough physical race over the 3.6 kilometre track which winds its way through 14 bends and takes in part

of the Caesars Palace Hotel car park behind the Las Vegas gambling strip.

"This is a very demanding track on your whole body at the end of a long season when every driver is feeling tired," Rosberg said.

"It has not been used since last year and will be covered with dust and sand when we begin the qualifying sessions tomorrow," he added.

Watson, whose British team will be making an extra effort to get him as close to pole position as possible, said: "This was the year Ferrari could have won the championship and Renault should have won the championship. But I had a feeling that a Cosworth driver would win."

Among Rosberg's and Watson's rivals will be former world champion Mario Andretti, driving a Ferrari, and lining up for his third race of the season. Andretti finished third in the Italian Grand Prix in Monza earlier this month.

But the tight twisting track is expected to favour the conventional engine cars over the less manoeuvrable turbos.

Rosberg will go to the grid with everything in his favour, and with the knowledge that former Australian world champion Alan Jones steered a Williams to victory in this race last October.

Alfa denies press reports

MILAN, Italy (R) — Alfa Romeo, the Italian state-owned car manufacturer, denied press reports Wednesday that it was preparing to pull out of Formula One motor racing.

But a statement issued by the company said it was looking into ways of reorganising its racing sector and that new plans would be announced early next month.

The statement was in response to Italian press reports that Alfa was about to withdraw from Formula One racing after a 32-year association during which their cars have won 10 individual Grand Prix races.

In June the company announced a loss of 1.7 billion lire (\$75 million) for 1981, and said its share of the domestic car market had slipped from 25 per cent to 15 per cent.

Alfa are currently lying ninth in the Formula One manufacturers' points table and their drivers Andrea de Cesaris and Bruno Giacomelli are in 17th and 22nd positions in the drivers' championship standings. The season closes with Saturday's Las Vegas Grand Prix.

Violent football

fans beat policemen

DACCA (R) — Rioting football fans injured 12 policemen in a Dacca stadium Tuesday after police moved in with teargas and batons to stop fighting between rival supporters, a police spokesman said.

Eyewitnesses said fighting broke out in the 70,000 capacity crowd when the referee stopped the game 20 minutes from the end after a player assaulted him over a disputed decision.

Long jump at Special Olympics



Sonia Brathwaite of Barbados poised for her attempt at the standing long jump at the Special Olympics for the mentally handicapped held at the Kirkby Sports Centre, north western England.

Mandra of Poland wins gold medal in weightlifting

LIUBLJANA, Yugoslavia (R) — An almost unknown Pole, Piotr Mandra, jumped into the limelight at the World Weightlifting Championships Tuesday night by taking the gold medal in the lightweight (67.5 kg) class.

Mandra provided the biggest surprise of the tournament so far after title favourite Joachim Kunz of East Germany was eliminated in the early stages by failing all three snatch attempts.

The Pole snatched 150 kg and jerked 175 kg for a 325 kg total in his first appearance at this level. Romania's Virgil Docu took the silver medal with a 310 kg total and Ningming Zhao of China lifted

305 kg for the bronze. Wednesday's middleweight (75 kg) class brings together two Bulgarians and one Soviet athlete in what should be a fascinating clash.

Yanko Rusev, Bulgarian Olympic lightweight (67.5 kg) champion, has since moved up a category and is confidently expected to repeat his 1981 victory as a middleweight.

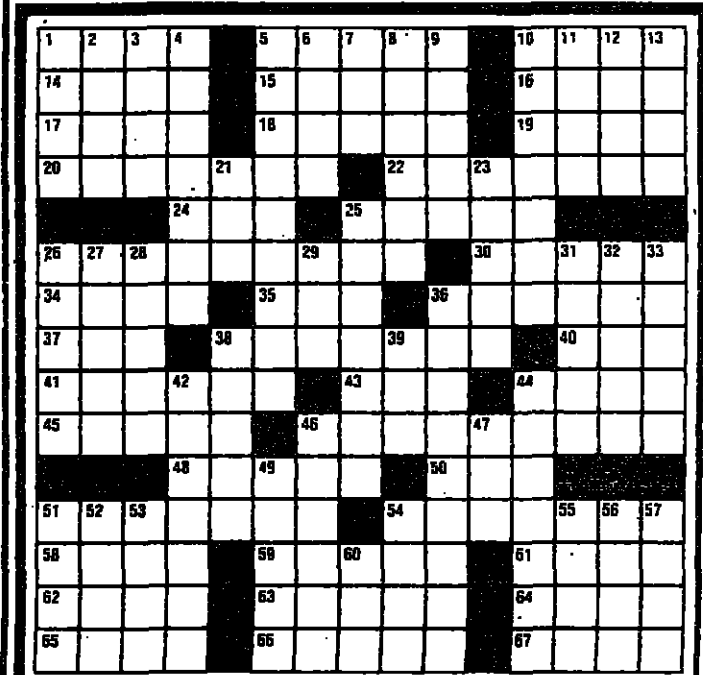
Rusev tops the current ranking list with a 362.5 kg total. If he is on form he should be too good for the Soviet Union's Vladimir Mikhaliev, who has a best of 357.5 kg, and the Bulgarian second-string, Mincho Pashev, on the 355 kg mark.

THE Daily Crossword by Albert L. Misenko

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ACROSS | 26 Arousing sympathy | 48 Extremely cold | 21 Relative of a Keogh plan |
| 1 Lively tune | 30 — out (rescues) | 50 Electrified particle | 23 Stringed instrument of old |
| 5 Do grammar work | 34 Grobian | 51 Man from Santiago | 25 Portrayed |
| 10 City in Uttar Pradesh | 35 Stowe heroine | 54 The sun | 26 Hemp |
| 14 Fragrance | 36 Concentration camp | 58 Loose gown | 27 — bear |
| 15 Arabian prince | 37 — Baba | 59 Ringo or Belle | 28 Sharp end |
| 16 Pull along | 38 Clairvoyant | 61 Gaelic | 29 Clinging vine |
| 17 Singing voice | 40 New Guinea port city | 62 Majestic | 31 Muslim faith |
| 18 Wall Street term | 41 Riviera resort city | 64 Alleviate | 32 Depart |
| 19 Interoffice note | 43 Chess master | 65 Bridge seat | 33 Famous name in golf |
| 20 Fate | 44 Volcanic rock | 66 Bird life of a region | 36 Table game |
| 22 Hairpiece | 45 Russian labor union | 67 Colored fabric | 38 Martinique volcano |
| 24 Numerical prefix | 46 Opportunity | | 39 A Linden |
| 25 Sea duck | | | 42 Leave undisturbed |

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

| | | |
|--------|-----------|--------|
| SPOOF | SWAT | RACE |
| CONDO | CODIA | OTIC |
| UNDER | COVER | AGENCY |
| TYPE | SOLIT | TENNIS |
| AWED | BREX | |
| SPARED | BRASS | SHAW |
| PUNTA | DRAM | ARI |
| UNDER | PRIVILEGE | |
| RITE | AGONE | TRAIT |
| INDS | EDIVIS | START |
| | MODE | SAHL |
| SKIER | BALE | AI |
| UNDER | STATE | MENT |
| DEER | SERIE | LOTTA |
| SEAS | SAND | ANTS |



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- The Government of Jordan, represented by the National Planning Council, invites specialised international consulting firms to submit pre-qualification data which show their qualification, through experience with projects of similar type and magnitude, to provide services required for a traffic engineering study and design of the four selected road intersections in Amman, namely:
 - the Sports City Intersection;
 - Abdul-Nasser Roundabout (Ministry of Interior Roundabout);
 - King Talal Roundabout (Third Circle, Jabal Amman); and
 - the King Abdullah - Yarmouk Intersection and Nasr Entrance.

Only those specialised firms having a minimum of seven years experience in the relevant field need apply. The services are to be carried out in three separate phases: the first includes an up-dating of traffic survey and projections at the intersections concerned and a conceptual engineering design of the alternative options to improve traffic flow; the second phase involves the detailed engineering design and preparation of tender documents in respect of the construction work required for the selected option at each of the intersections involved; the third phase involves supervision of construction.

2. Prequalification data shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Name, address, country and date of incorporation and type of firm.

- Names of principals and key employees of firm, including professional specialties and brief biographical data.
- List of contracts underway or completed by firm in last five years of similar type to services under consideration, with brief description, location, name of Employers, total cost and type of services provided. Special attention will be given to firm's previous experience in urban road traffic engineering design, aimed at improvement of traffic flows.
- Name and address of firm's bankers or other credit reference.
- Any additional information which will demonstrate the degree of qualification of firm of services under consideration.

- Although the international consultant ultimately selected to provide the proposed services will be required to associate with a local Jordanian consulting engineering firm, the name or qualification of the local associates should not be included with the prequalification sub-missions of the international consultant at this stage. The short-listed firms will be issued Request for Proposals, which will include the criteria and procedure for his selection of local associates.
- Prequalification data shall be submitted not later than 12.00 a.m. (noon) on Saturday, 16 October 1982, to:

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ANNOUNCEMENT

The central tenders committee for government works invites tender for the construction of Zarqa Bypass.

The following categories of contractors as registered at the Ministry of Public Works can participate in this tender.

- Local prequalified road contractors provided that they fill in the prequalification form available at the tenders section, M.P.W. and submit it with the pre-qualification documents in a separate envelope. The financial offer shall be submitted in another separate sealed envelope, both envelopes shall be within one single envelope.
- Prequalified Arab contractors, or other interested Arab contractors provided that they submit their qualification documents.
- Prequalified international contractors, or other interested international contractors provided that they submit their qualification documents which show their ability to execute such work. Priority shall be

given to international contractors who associate or make a joint venture with a local contractor, who shall share with them all obligations and responsibilities.

- Tender documents can be obtained from the Tenders Section, M.P.W. at a price of JD 300. This sum shall not be refunded to tenderers.
- Tender documents can be obtained not later than 12 noon, Wednesday 23/10/1982.
- A pre-tendering conference will be held at the M.P.W. for all participating tenderers at 9 a.m. on Thursday 28/10/1982.
- Tenders shall be submitted to tenders section M.P.W. not later than 10 a.m. Wednesday 10/11/1982.

Chief of Central Tenders
Committee for Government Works
Under Secretary of M.P.W.

10/10/82

WORLD

British premier Details of 3-day massacre emerge meets Zhao

PEKING (R) — Margaret Thatcher, the first British Prime Minister to visit China, held an opening round of talks with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang Wednesday within hours of her arrival.

Mrs. Thatcher, who flew in from Tokyo, was welcomed to the capital in a colourful ceremony in the huge Tiananmen Square where she inspected a guard of honour and walked past rows of dancing, chanting schoolchildren.

Then she and Premier Zhao went inside the Great Hall of the People and, after a brief chat over tea in the presence of reporters, they got down to substantive talks.

Diplomatic sources said Wednesday's meeting was expected to cover international topics and the important question of Hong Kong's future would come up Thursday.

The British government and the people of the British colony on China's southern tip are anxious to know what Peking plans to do when Britain's lease on most of the territory expires in 1997.

Chinese leaders have said only that Peking intends to reassert

sovereignty over aggressively capitalist Hong Kong around the date but that the colony's businessmen should set their minds at ease.

This has not been enough to reassure the businessmen whose confidence is vital to Hong Kong's continuing prosperity.

Ideally Mrs. Thatcher would like to win firm assurances from her hosts that British administration of Hong Kong and its capitalist way of life can continue indefinitely.

But Diplomatic sources said the British delegation would be happy to obtain some undertaking from Chinese leaders to open talks soon on the colony's future.

British officials do not want the prime minister's trip to arouse excessive hopes in Hong Kong, where the stock exchange has been reacting wildly to rumours in recent weeks.

They have described reports that Mrs. Thatcher will present specific proposals to the Chinese as misleading. "The issue can't be solved in two days flat," one official said.

Kampuchean mass grave found

HONG KONG (R) — Mass graves of more than 1,000 people killed by Kampuchea's ousted Pol Pot regime have been found near a village about 100 kilometres southeast of Phnom Penh, the Kampuchean news agency SPK reported.

The agency, quoted by the Vietnam news agency, said the shallow graves were found by a peasant investigating a smell.

SPK said 210 bodies had been uncovered near Svay Toeur village in Svay Rieng province, but

that figures on nearby trees indicated 1,450 people were buried there.

Most of the victims, it said, were old people and children, including babies, many of whom had been bound and blindfolded before being hacked to death with the hoes, clubs, axes, knives and cart axes found in the graves.

But it was not clear if these latest bodies were the same as 1,500 reported to have been found earlier this month near Phnom Penh.

Mrs. Gandhi advocates political solution for Afghanistan crisis

MOSCOW (R) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has urged the Soviet Union to help seek a political settlement to the Afghan crisis.

Without directly condemning Moscow's military presence in Afghanistan, Mrs. Gandhi reminded Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev at a meeting Tuesday that India opposed the continuing bloodshed there.

Mrs. Gandhi, who is expected to take over chairmanship of the Non-Aligned Movement next year, said she wanted to see a negotiated peace settlement in Afghanistan, and Indian sources said she made it clear that she hoped Moscow would help achieve that aim.

Mr. Brezhnev was said to have

been non-committal on the subject and commented only that in Moscow's view the situation in Afghanistan was now "stabilising".

The two leaders also discussed future economic cooperation and agreed to try to boost bilateral trade from its present volume of around \$2.6 billion to \$4 billion within four years.

Under trade plans approved at the meeting, the Soviet Union will provide equipment on low credit terms to expand the Indian steel industry and boost its oil output.

Speaking at a public meeting in Moscow Tuesday night, Mrs. Gandhi attacked Israel over its intervention in Lebanon and said recent events in Beirut had filled all Indians with anguish.



Two of the murdered, estimated at well over a thousand at Shatila and Sabra refugee camps

By Paul Eedle
Reuters

BEIRUT — Four days of investigation by reporters and diplomats in Beirut have produced a wealth of details about last week's massacre of Palestinian refugees but no definite proof has emerged that Israel deliberately allowed the killing to take place.

There is no doubt that Israel allowed Lebanese rightist militia to enter Shatila and Sabra refugee camps last Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

During the killings, Israeli soldiers stationed just outside the camps were able to hear and conceivably to see what was happening. But they claim they did not realise that the militiamen were slaughtering civilians rather than hunting out armed Palestinian guerrillas.

Lebanon has a long history of massacres, with Palestinians and rightists indulging in mass killings of each other in the 1975-76 civil war, and it could have been predicted that letting the militiamen, some of whom wore uniforms of the Christian militia, into refugee camps might prove disastrous.

Israeli officials have conceded that Israeli troops allowed the militiamen into Shatila and Sabra in order to hunt out Palestinian guerrillas they believed were hiding there.

The whole area west of the two camps was firmly under Israeli control from early on Wednesday, Sept. 15, the day Israeli forces invaded west Beirut following the assassination of Lebanon's President-elect Bashir Gemayel.

With the exception of a small area just south of Shatila, all the territory south of the camps was also in Israeli hands, including Beirut airport.

Rightist militiamen at the Kuwait embassy roundabout on the southwestern corner of the camps on Friday told correspondents they had arrived from the direction of the airport, through Israeli-held territory.

The Israelis held positions right along the western edge of Shatila and were certainly in earshot if not in full view of what went on inside.

The atmosphere when reporters, including a Reuters correspondent, visited the roundabout on Friday afternoon was relaxed compared to the acute tension of the morning, when Israeli forces had been silencing resistance from leftist fighters in several areas of west Beirut.

Militia men in the uniforms of the "Lebanese forces"—the rightist Christian militia with which Lebanon's new president-elect, Amin Gemayel, is associated—and of the Israeli-backed units of renegade Major Saad Haddad stood waiting to go into action, several in high spirits.

One man said the militiamen were combing the camps for Palestinian guerrillas but it was not obvious that a massacre was well into its second day. The rare signs of action were bursts of fire from what sounded like a single automatic rifle, echoing over the sandy ridge where Israeli tanks and armoured personnel carriers were, dug in above the edge of Shatila.

An Israeli tank did, however, fire a round into the camps which would normally mean that spotter were scanning the area to direct the fire. Israeli forces were also occupying three seven-storey buildings just over the road with a panoramic view of the maze of narrow alleys that make up the refugee camps.

An Israeli colonel nearby, who declined to be identified, appeared aware at least of the possibility that the militiamen might get out of hand.

Asked about the risk that the rightist Christians might start revenge killings in the camps, he said: "We are doing the maximum to control them."

The colonel, who was later seen supervising the questioning of

hundreds of Beirut residents at a sports stadium, explained that his men were working on two principles: The Israeli army would not interfere in what was going on, and that the area should be "purified" of Palestinian commandos.

The rightist militiamen said no Israeli soldiers had entered the camps. Asked why, one said with a laugh: "They don't know about street fighting." He added: "If only the Israelis would give us some tanks." It looks more than likely that the Israeli soldiers were at least well placed to know what was happening in the camps from late on Thursday to early on Saturday, the time survivors agree the militiamen were at work.

Long-term residents of Beirut and foreign diplomats experienced in the Middle East also considered it naive to imagine that rightist Christian militiamen let loose on a refugee camp would stick to winking out armed men.

During the Lebanese civil war, wholesale murder was often the order of the day as Palestinian and Lebanese leftist forces stormed Christian villages and Christian militias swept through Palestinian and leftist areas.

So it happened in Shatila and Sabra on Sept. 16, 17 and 18.

A Lebanese regular soldier on duty at the Kuwaiti embassy confirmed statements by survivors that the rightists moved into the camps on Thursday evening. The soldier, who asked not to be named, said about 300 militiamen were involved.

Mohammad Omar, 23, an Egyptian electrician living on the edge of Shatila camp, said that on Thursday afternoon shells started crashing into the camps and he heard machine gun fire. After some time in an underground shelter, he took advantage of a lull to run to the Akka hospital, just outside the southern entrance of Shatila.

"They are killing people"

"At about seven in the evening a woman came in with her husband hit in the leg. She said, 'they're killing people' but at first we didn't believe her — then another woman came in with her husband hit in the heart and people started to flee," he said.

Some of the worst slaughter seemed to have occurred on either side of the broad main street of Shatila just inside the entrance. When correspondents, U.N. observers, diplomats and Red Cross teams managed to get inside the camp on Saturday morning, they found dozens of corpses piled in rotting heaps on and under the rubble of simple single-storey concrete houses near there.

One woman, hysterical with grief, said the rightists had used bulldozers to tip rubble on the corpses. Other survivors said houses along the main street had been dynamited.

The use of bulldozers and dynamite meant many corpses were half-hidden and had been moved from where they died, making it harder to work out how they had been killed.

But some had clearly been lined up against walls and shot. Others had been killed with bullets fired into the head from close range.

The woman said she and a crowd of other women and children had been rounded up and sat down on a patch of sandy open ground. The rightists had shot dead any who screamed or complained.

She showed correspondents the sandy patch, stained by patches of clotted blood.

"What are they going to do with us now? Are they going to kill us? What shall I do? Shall I stay?" the woman asked, trembling with fear and grief.

Those who survived did so because they managed to flee or were lucky enough to stay hidden. A group of children clustered on a balcony told correspondents they had kept out of sight in an alley.

They heard shooting but saw nothing.

Brave, futile resistance

There appeared to have been some resistance. A shotgun lay beside one young man's body and the street nearby was strewn with cartridges, some empty and some unused.

According to several accounts the last killings took place on Saturday morning.

Then finally the rightists used megaphones to order all surviving men to come out into the street or else their houses would be stormed.

The rightists marched the men off and diplomats said a grenade was thrown into the procession, killing two people and wounding four.

The rightists led the prisoners to a nearby sports stadium where Israeli soldiers took control of them and told the militiamen to leave, the diplomats added.

Now, dozens of young civil defence and Red Cross workers in green denim trousers and white T-shirts, wearing gas masks against the sickening smell of rotting

flesh, are digging through the rubble with picks and shovels to free swollen, blackened corpses.

Weeping relatives, including large numbers of women, sit by the side of the road on broken concrete blocks holding paper tissues to their faces against the stench, waiting for the bodies to be brought out.

The main street is crowded with Lebanese army soldiers with several armoured personnel carriers. The army has sealed off all roads leading to the two camps.

As the bodies are carried out in blankets or sheets they are laid in long rows on the sand near the entrance to the camp to be identified.

A team of rescue workers moves off with the sagging lump of a dead child in a sheet. Its father and uncle burst into uncontrollable sobs and are clasped by friends.

A mechanical shovel slowly pushes through the remains of a shattered house, uncovering more bodies. Another shovel is digging a deep trench in the sand by the camp entrance to bury those corpses which are not identified and taken away by families.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Turkish journalist gets stiff sentence

ISTANBUL (R) — A military court here has jailed a journalist for eight years and six months for spreading Communist propaganda through an article he wrote before the military coup in Sept. 1980, court sources reported. The court also decided to deprive Mehmet Ozgen, former editor of the now-banned daily Independent Turkey, of his civic rights for life.

Polish dissident barred from funeral

WARSAW (R) — Jacek Kuron, the most prominent of Poland's intellectual dissidents, was taken from prison to pay his last respects to his father Henryk at a Warsaw church Wednesday, but was barred from the funeral ceremony. Mr. Kuron, 48, a former adviser to the Solidarity trade union, was driven to St. Josef's church half an hour before the funeral. He was allowed brief contact with his wife Grazyna and son Maciek but was led away when Western reporters began arriving. Supporters made victory signs and strewed flowers before the police car that took Mr. Kuron back to Rakowiecka prison.

Armenian-born Soviet marshal dies at 84

MOSCOW (R) — Marshal Ivan Bagramyan, one of the last of the Soviet Union's major World War II commanders, has died aged 84. Radio Moscow reported Wednesday. Marshal Bagramyan, an Armenian born in Soviet Azerbaijan, led Red Army forces against the Germans occupying the Baltic states in 1944 and in early 1945 directed a drive into East Prussia. In 1955 he was made a marshal of the Soviet Union, the country's highest military honour, and served as a deputy defence minister from 1958 to 1968.

San Bernadino to curb venereal disease

LOS ANGELES (R) — The San Bernardino city council has approved a law which could send prostitutes and their customers to jail for six months if they refuse to take a venereal disease test. The law has been criticised by Carol Sobel, associate director of the American Civil Liberties Union of southern California, but Bob Holcomb, the mayor of San Bernardino said the law was a necessary first step against what he called an epidemic of venereal disease.

Human rights team arrives in Guatemala

MEXICO CITY (R) — An international team of human rights investigators has arrived in Guatemala as a leftist peasants' group charged that some 4,000 civilians had been murdered since President Efraim Rios Montt came to power in March. The Inter-American Human Rights Commission, an organisation affiliated to the 27-member Organisation of American States (OAS), was invited by Gen. Montt's government to check reports that Guatemala's army and security forces were involved in widespread and systematic killings of civilians.

THE WEEKEND CROSSWORD

SYDNEY'S LAND

By Elizabeth Tuck

ACROSS

- 1 Muscle problem
- 2 Actress
- 3 Vegetable
- 10 Desolate
- 12 Fabled sequence
- 13 Leisure
- 20 Scuff
- 21 Metropolis
- 22 Aussie song
- 25 Swiss city
- 26 Pound et al.
- 27 Faulty
- 28 An Aussie
- 30 Capital
- 31 River
- 32 Desert
- 34 City in Egypt
- 36 Ancient site
- 37 Bee's harvest
- 38 Protruding
- 41 Used tobacco
- 45 Sampled

DOWN

- 1 Crow sound
- 2 Turner
- 3 Feel under the weather
- 4 Spect
- 5 Stumped
- 6 French
- 7 Assembly
- 8 Cards
- 9 Tenat
- 10 Beverage maker
- 11 Bryans
- 12 Actor Alan
- 13 American
- 14 Betrayals
- 15 Hillside cave
- 16 Sally or Ayn
- 17 Before high or deep
- 18 Leafy rain
- 23 — Age
- 24 Stierlin
- 27 Article
- 29 Certain train

Diagramless

19 X 19, by Nancy McCarthy

ACROSS

- 1 Inquires
- 5 Sapp
- 6 Procession
- 12 Harbour
- 13 Philippine
- 14 Appropriation
- 15 Of the ear
- 16 Stimulation
- 20 Fish sauce
- 22 Babble

DOWN

- 1 Lie two
- 2 So, Pacific
- 3 Tolia
- 4 Avenue
- 6 Italian city
- 7 Hindu live god
- 8 Motified
- 9 streaks in wood
- 10 Piece of contact

11 Egg counts

- 12 Summer Fr.
- 13 Hockey great
- 14 Bobby
- 15 Youngsters
- 16 Brain passage
- 17 Large game
- 21 Chat
- 22 Soda
- 23 Desert
- 27 Article
- 28 Surflet

32 River to the

- 33 Oke
- 34 Market command
- 35 Industries
- 36 Insects
- 37 Bille
- 38 Post-office
- 39 sign
- 40 Doubts
- 41 Milk unit
- 42 Termination
- 43 Cleanser
- 45 Doctrine

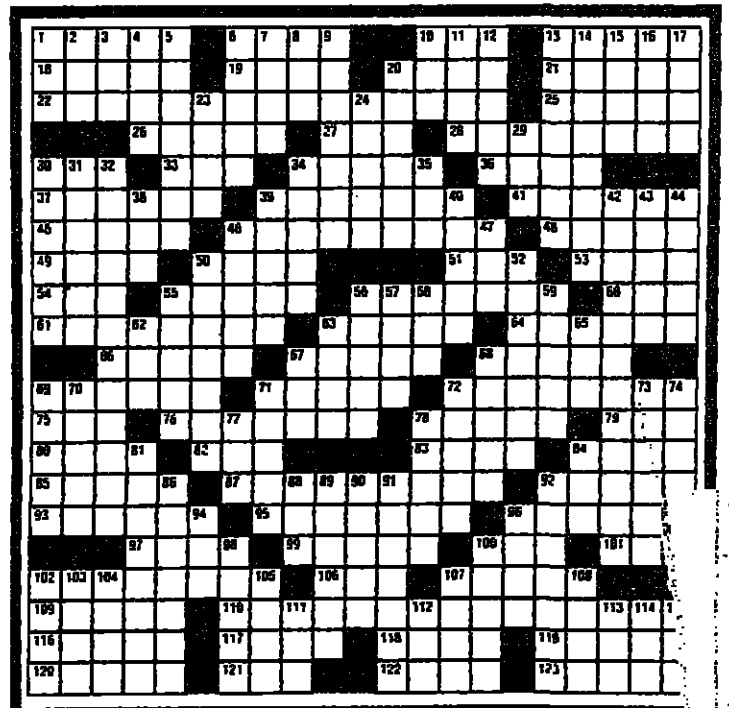
35 Airport abbr.

- 36 Hwy. or bird.
- 37 Hales below
- 38 Call — day
- 39 Flat fish
- 40 King's address
- 42 Stamp
- 43 Tumbler's
- 44 Calculators
- 45 Machine —
- 46 Celebration
- 47 Office copy

60 Eared seal

- 61 Truck
- 62 Antenna
- 63 Permits
- 64 Jane or Zane
- 65 Exotic
- 67 High voice
- 68 Wanders
- 69 Plus lions
- 70 Fringe
- 71 Forest denizen

(Formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword)
Edited by Herb Etkesson



Last Week's Cryptograms

- 1. At breakfast, husband buries himself in criss-crossed morning paper while wife will soon use to wrap the leaking garbage.
- 2. Cloud number nine may be crowded while honeymooners are in season.
- 3. Self-footed vandals stole velvet sandals.
- 4. Aghast at climbing fuel bill, you yearn for warmth at lower cost.

CRYPTOGRAMS

1. UQN QZNVW RTANZ ROT FUGGE RUIN QUQUING
ATHNF ET FNWVGF V BYGFVN NANZN BYG-
FVM.

—By E. I. Livingston

2. BABINZSR AYE DUELEDY TUNI ICIO EIN
ACS BUZYC DABBIN OATIGEUL BYTYC.

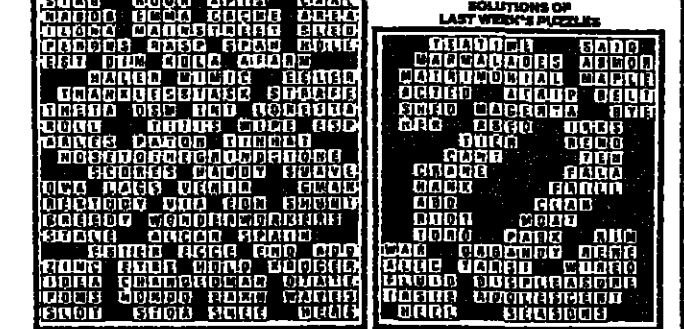
—By Reba Dew

3. SLTP WFA TFJDITPD TFJDIW TZCDWP IZ
SPU TZCSIDA ULIF TZSTPDS.

—By Earl Ireland

4. ACCOOUNUTY XCRH R ALX PRE XCCYU UXK
NIRVUJ RE UDI CP NUTPUVE ETLRI ARIBDVU.

—By Gary Dieck



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